GENERAL HORACE CAPRON

The Friend of Japan

By

Issa Tanimura

.....

Tokyo, 1937

Translated into English by the author

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(The Friend of Japan)

by

ISSA TANIMURA

Published in Tokyo, November 3, 1937

Edition limited to One Hundred Copies
Distributed only to the Subscribers.

A The title "GENERAL CAPRON" on the cover of the book is hand-written by Professor Naohiko Masaki, former president of the Academy of Fine-Arts of Japan.

B The Goldenrod and the Wild Chrysanthemum on the Cover and End Papers are drawn by Professor Somei Yuki of the Tokyo College of Fine-Arts.

C (In the English Translation the FOREWORD is included in INTRODUCTION) Explanation of the old-fashined Japanese Wood-blocks; many different Blocks were used to produce the various delicate tints and shades in the Picture on the Cover.

D DEDICATORY WORDS - "THIS BOOK IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF PRESIDENT GRANT, by ISSA TANIMURA" (Hand-written by the Author)

E The Chronologies of Gen. Horace Capron and Pres. U. S. Grant.

F The Papers (Seven different kinds) used in this (Japanese) book were manufactured by the hands of the Farm-Women in various parts of Japan: (1) "Torinoko, Superb" (the Cover); (2) "Torinoko-Kizuki"; (3) "Paper-Habutae" (Pure Silk); (4) "Asuhagawa" (Mixture of Torinoko and Silk); (5) "Iyo-Masa" (End Papers); (6) "Shinshu-Shoin"; (7) "Honba-Sekishu" (used exclusively for the Text). Produced: (1), (2), (3), (4) in Awatabe, Yechizen; (5) in Province of Iyo; (6) in Province of Shinano; (7) in Province of Iwami.

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2 The Souvenir Fan brought back from Japan and used by Pres. Grant in his cottage at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., until his death.

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4 Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant.

5 Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America.

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11 A Photograph of the same building.
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X [illegible] St. McTrector.

CHRONOLOGIES

(A) General Horace Capron.

(B) President Ulysses S. Grant.

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INTRODUCTION

In Korea, since the days of Mimana, almost two thousand years ago, Japan had exercised its influence as a sort of protectorate, for which the former used to pay the latter customary tribute. When the Empress Jingo landed at Silla A.D.200 the Korean Kingdom sang in praise of her virtues, which led the Korean Crown Prince to come to Japan to be naturalized. In 252 the King of Pai-chi presented to the Japanese throne a metalline mirror and precious stones, and in 287 several Korean women all skilled in the art of needle-work arrived. Two years later Sage Wani was despatched by the Korean government with a complete set of Lun-yü which is made of Confucius. In 308 a royal Princess of Pai-chi Kingdom visited Japan, accompanied by seven distinguished court ladies. In 414 the Japanese Emperor being seriously ill sent to Silla for a doctor. In 497 Japan asked Pai-chi to lend some of its noted artisans as well as scientific men to teach the scholars. In 546 the Japanese Emperor sent to the King of Pai-chi a large number of trained soldiers and newly built war-ships, together with a million bushels of wheat, in order to assist the King to fight agaist Kao-li. This was by no means an alliance with Pai-chi; Japan simply tried to keep Korea peaceful. In 552 a group of Buddhist priests came from Pai-chi carrying image of Buddha and some volumes of Sutras.

Although in those days the Korean Kingdoms were treated as vassal states, and the Japanese residents in Mimana acted as their supervisors, their constant struggles among themselves gave the Empire endless annyance. In the year 562, Silla, after having become reconciled with China, overwhelmed the Kingdoms of Pai-chi and Kao-li, and the

refugees from these Kingdoms came over to settle in Japan. When Japan lost lost interest in the Peninsula countries, Silla established a new Kingdom of Po-nai, and sent an embassy to the Japanese Empire. In the tenth century the Kao-li Kingdom rose once more in rebellion, and having overthrown Silla, renewed its friendship with Japan by supplying experts for cotton-spinning, medical attendance, and farming methods, as well as blacksmiths, tanners, pottery-makers, shipwrights etc. Knowing how vitally important it was for Japan to possess Korea against possible invasions from China or Russia, and fearing that one of these countries might seize this strategic point at some future day, Generalissimo Hideyoshi in 1592 declared a war for the conquest of Korea. For this first international war Japan sent out 150,000 soldiers and 9,000 sailors to land at Fusan. In the course of events two Korean royal princesses were taken as hostages, and Japan had almost won the war, when the death of the Generalissimo compelled the recall of all the fighting forces. The Empire then entered into a truce with Korea. Meanwhile China was constantly assisting Korea in this war.

Japan opened communication formally with China for the first time in 246 B.C., when Ch'in Shih Huang, one of the most intrepid emperors that China ever produced, sent a party of high officials to the isle of Japan in order to procure the elixir of life. These men had to decide to remain there always, since they could hardly find anything that would please their Chinese master. This was the same Chinese Emperor who built the famous 'Great Wall'. He also burned all the useful books and buried alive 460 noted scholars of his age. In A.D.250 a large group of well educated Chinese visited Japan and became citizens. In the spring of the year of 404, Japan sent a man

to a Wei dynasty, and four years later the Chinese sovereign invited several Japanese architects to build a royal palace. In return Chinese weavers came to Japan to instruct the people of Kyoto in the manufacture of silk fabrics, which is still one of the famous industries of a certain district of that city.

Empress Suiko, the first lady-ruler in Japan (since Empress Jingo was but an Empress-dowager acting as regent for her infant Prince) sent Ishino Ono, as Japan's first Ambassador to China, A.D.607, with a letter, addressed as follows: "From the Empress of the Sun-rising country, to the Emperor of the Sun-setting country". This Chinese Emperor was Yang-Ti, who reigned from the year 605 to 617. His violent temper, his dissipation and profligacy have given him the worst reputation of any ruler in Chinese history. Like the Great Emperor Ch'in Shih Huang, however, Emperor Yang-Ti also desired to leave behind him a record of wonderful engineering works. So he spent huge sum of money and used the labor of millions of men and women in constructing the Grand Canal, joining the Yellow River and the Yangtze. Henceforth his successor could keep the reign for only one year, when the sovereignty was transferred into the hands of Emperor Kao-Tsu of the T'ang dynasty which lasted nearly three hundred years. The features of this long and peaceful Chinese Empire resembled greatly the period of the Tokugawa Shogunates in respect to the remarkable advancement in art, music and literature, especially the composition of so many celebrated poems. This brilliant age in Chinese history produced many eminent poets, chief among whom were Tu-fu and Li-po, whose enchanting verses have been recited by heart throughout Japan by people of taste both young and old. The author, too, must confess that some of the touching lines of these

poets have comforted him in distress,and have often cheered him in moments of dreariness. Indeed the influence of Chinese poetry has in great measure helped all classes of Japanese,in carrying out their moral as well as their patriotic sentiments. Generally in Japan the Chinese poems had been appreciated more by men than women,whereas the Japanese poems appealed equally to both sexes. During the T'ang dynasty the Chinese nation enjoyed agricultural pursuits and stored food for the time of famine. At this time the Chinese Empire extended its domain beyond Afghanistan and Turkestan,in addition of Assam on the south and Caspian Sea on the west,embracing also the Turcoman's territory. Then came the epoch of five petty sovereigns which was followed in 960 by the Sung dynasty,which continued for 345 years,a time when Chinese culture was profusely developed. Now,free-hand drawing was carried to high perfection,and a great number of Japanese artists went over to China,in search of the profound master. Then came the time of the wonderful inventions of gun-powder,the navigator's compass,the abacus as an accounting instrument,movable type for the printing process,together with those almost superhuman achievements in pottery,bronze,cloisonne, sculpture,etc.,to which the arts and crafts of Japan of today are much indebted for their development and excellence.

The Yuan dynasty here arrived,and it was but an usurpatory Mongolian monarchy. Nevertheless the period was most momentous in Japan's history and in her relation of China. After its capital removed from Nankin to Peking,the Emperor Kublai Kahn being a very conceited gentleman tried to annex Japan to his own country. So in 1274 he first attacked the islands of Iki and Tsushima but without success. Then he despatched five most influential statesmen to Japan to make a peace treaty. Upon

their arrival at Kamakura in the autumn of 1275,however,the Hojo Regent decapitated every one of them. Not hearing from the peace commissioners, the Kublai government sent another party,which met the similar fate. Subsequently in 1281 Kublai Kahn attempted to scare the inhabitants of the island of Kyushu by sending without notice,a fleet of vessels and 100,000 men,composed of Mongolians,Chinese and Koreans. A typhoon,however,on the 14th of August wiped out the entire body of invaders,except three officers who were rescued by fishermen,and lived to home to tell the tale. In 1368 the Ming dynasty conquered the Mongolian intruders,and kept up a long peaceful reign during which Japan opened the three ports of Hakodate,Hyogo and Sakai both to Korea and China. Now the trio exchanged consuls,who encouraged trade in fabrics,dye-stuffs,drugs,copper-coins, stationery and provisions,besides objects of art. At last,in 1644 the Ming dynasty was overthrown by a Manchu chieftain coming from Tartary, and the name of the sovereign was changed to Ts'ing. Then law was enacted that every man should wear a long hanging cue. About this time a man named Koxinga,a royal Chinese stock,having a Japanese mother,born in the town of Hirado,in vicinity of Nagasaki,was extremely powerful among the Chinese military group and occupied Foo-Chow province. Later this hero came to Formosa to enjoy the rest of his life. Through the Revolution of 1911,China had altered the form of government from empire to republic. Meanwhile China was engaged in three great wars;with Great Britain in 1840,with France in 1884,and with Japan in 1894. It might be interesting to note here that the Tartars had been predominant in the northern districts,whereas the old Chinese nation was confined to the region south of the Great River,though these two peoples had frequently intermarried. As to their characters it seems very singular to note

that the Tartars used to be more bellicose people,while the old Chinese were more peaceful.

As early as 1542 Antonio da Mota and several other Portuguese sailors drifted from Bimpo to the tiny island of Tanegashima,where they left some old rifles perhaps in payment for their board. Five years later Fernando Pinto and Diego Zeimoto visited Hirado from Macao,and persuaded the citizens to start trade with Siam,India and some of the European countries.In 1580 the amalgamation of Portugal with Spain, under King Philip the Second,gave rise to jealousy between the Portuguese Jesuits and the Spanish Dominicans,which caused the Franciscans to hasten their religious work in the Island Empire. Among the early missionaries were Francisco de Xavier,Torres,Fernandez etc.,who succeeded in converting Generalissimo Nobunaga to Christianity at the Kyoto court. This led some of the most powerful daimyos to send out their worthy representatives to Madrid and Rome,where they were cordially received both by King Philip and Pope Gregory. In the meantime,through religious activity,the Portuguese merchants in Hirado monopolized Japan's foreign trade.

In April of 1600 a Dutch vessel 'De Liefde' sailing on her way to Mazalan had drifted to the fishing town of Bungo. Will Adams,the captain of the boat and an Englishman,did not hesitate to win the heart of the daimyo. The people of Yeda seemed to like him,and gave him the Japanese nickname of 'An-shin',meaning a safe compass,or a trust-worthy pilot. Soon after he was naturalized,and rendered the Empire many valuable services,not only by instruction,in the ways of navigation and shipbuilding,but also by introducing various features of European

civilization. In June 15,1620,will Adams died and was buried at the picturesque spot of the Miura promontory,which stretches into the Pacific Ocean. Today,right in the heart of Tokyo there remains Anjin Street named in his honor.

The death of Hideyoshi,one of the greatest statesmen that ever lived in Japan,gave an opportunity to Ieyasu Tokugawa to organize a Shogunate in in Yedo in 1607. Spanish merchant vessels now began to appear in Urga bay,bringing many attractive and most useful stuffs from Manila. When the Mexican boat 'San Francisco' was aground off the coast of Kazura in 1609,every one of the 500 passesngers on board was saved by the villagers. Don Rodrigo de Vivero,ex-Governor of the Philippines was among the rescued. On June 10,1611 Rodrigo arriving at Urga paid his respects to the Shogunate government,in order to express his gratitude on behalf of the passengers who were saved. He was accompanied by Sebastian Vizcaino,who claimed to be the discoverer of the islands containing gold and silver situated not far from Japan's main land. Shogun Ieyasu entertained these rare guests with a grand feast which at once gave an opportunity to open trade with the south seas. Rokuzaemon Hazekura,a retainer of the well-known daymio Date,who had attended the above mentioned reception,was ordered to visit Spain,leaving the shore of Tsukinoura in October 28,1613. After his arrival at Madrid,via Acapulco and Vera Cruz,he received an audience with the King of Spain in January 30,1615,and then having passed through Barcelona he called on the Pope in Rome,October 25th.

In July 8,1609,the Dutch established a factory in the Deshima. It was an act of sound business judgment on the part of the Hollanders to acquire a permit from the Chinese government for the opening of trade

with Formosa as early as in 1624. Among the pioneers who bought science to Japan, through the Dutch influence might be enumerated Angelbert Kaempfer (1690-92), Charles P. Thunberg (1775-76) and Philip Franz von Siebold (1823-28). The former two were renowned botanists, and the last-named had rendered much service to Japan in developing Western clinical education and Western culture in general. His grand-daughter Mrs. Takeko Yamawaki, whom the author knew well lived in good health until the summer of 1928, when she died at the age of seventy-five. Again, the Dutch taught the Japanese astronomy, mathematics, natural science, medicine, surveying, in addition to political science, military tactics and naval theory. Moreover in those days there were several interesting books sent in from from European countries which were first translated into Dutch, as that was only the Western language with which the Japanese were then acquainted. The East India Company of London, being represented by Captain John Saris, visited Hirado, June 11.1613, on board the 'Glove', and through the courtesy of Will Adams, a naturalized Englishman, Saris was hospitably cared for. The English and the Dutch, however, became rivals at once, which compelled the former to withdraw from the Japan trade.

After the death of Ieyasu in June, 1616, great changes were made by his successor in Japan's attitude toward foreign religion on account of a suspicion that the missionaries were too actively interested in political matters. In 1637 the peasants in the Arima district rose against their feudal lord, for the reason of the oppressive taxes, and the Christian converts at Amakusa, numbering over fifty thousand, including women and youths, joined them in deep sympathy. The peasants, however, could not resist the trained garrison, and a tragic massacre closed the story. When the news reached Yedo it was naturally believed by the Shogunate that the Jesuits

or Dominicans were back of the insurgents,and the result was to shut the door absolutely in the face of their countries. A great opportunity now fell into the hands of the Dutch merchants to develop with all speed their trade with Japan.

It was the last day of 1600,that the East India Company was established with British capital,in order to compete with the Hollanders for the Oriental trade. In 1605 another boat sailing under the Dutch flag,Captain Jacob Quackerock in command,visited Nagasaki to which for first time the Shogunate had given a passport. Three years later when Admiral Verhoeven,one of the directors of the Dutch East India Company called at Hirado,the Shogunate chartered two of their vessels - the 'Roode Leeuw met Pylen' and 'Griffoen' to be used as Japanese liners.

Although Russian explorers as early as 1779 and 1768 had appeared at the mouth of Yedo bay,in 1778 the Russian frigate approached the island of Yezo,and in 1792 Lieutenant Laxman visited Hakodate asking that the port be opened to Russian trade. This visit resulted in failure.

In 1808 a British frigate the 'Phaeton' had appeared at Nagasaki, but the local daimyo refused to enter into negotiations with this.

In the early part of nineteenth century the 'Eliza' carrying the flags of the Stars and Stripes,under the command of Captain Stewart, an Englishman,touched one of the Japanese islands. In 1837 C. W. King, an American merchant who lived in Macao sailed to Japan on board the 'Morrison',but was rejected by the Dutch whose influence was then supreme. While in China in 1840 the so-called Opium War was raging between the British and the Chinese,a further expedition to Japan was by no means overlooked by the British. William the Second,King of the Netherlands in 1844 wrote to the Shogunate that sooner or later

Japan would have to open its ports to all foreigners,and he,through Duymaer van Twist,then Governor-General in Netherland India,did not hesitate to inform that the Japanese Empire as to the approaching an American expedition.

In 1844 the United States sent their first minister,Caleb Cushing, to China to negotiate with the Japanese government for the protection of American whalers who might come round the vicinity of the Japan. The next year a Congressman named Zadoc Pratt urged Congress to despatch an embassy both to Japan and to Korea,regardless whether it turn out to be a hostile action. The expedition of Commodore Biddle sent by America in 1846 did not see any result. About this time two American vessels,the 'Lodoga' and the 'Lawrence' were shipwrecked off the Japan coast,and one of the survivors named Ranald McDonald claimed to be the first American resident in Japan,but even he was a mixture of a Scotsman and an Indian woman. This gentleman passed the remainder of his life in Yedo most amicably with the natives as a teacher of the English language. In 1849 Commodore James Glynn was sent by American government to make a survey of Japan's international attitude. With the aid of the Dutch which was the favored nation then,the Commodore compiled a report,which prompted Congress in its decision. In June 1851 Commodore J.H.Aulick was asked to proceed to Japan,as a Commander of the East India Squadron,to gather still more materials for a proper and better understanding of this long-isolated nation.

Matthew Calbraith Perry was born in New Port,Rhode Island,on April 10,1794,and was trained as a navigator. His brother Oliver H. Perry was notoriously described in American history as the hero of Lake Erie,

during the war of 1812,which resulted in a complete victory over the British. Seven years later he was promoted to be Commodore of a Squadron for the West Indies and South America. After spending several months in investigation and research into the subject of oriental countries,Commodore Matthew C. Perry left Norfolk,Virginia,on November 24, 1852,via the route of Maderia,Saint Helena,Capetown,Singapore,Hongkong, and at last reached the Ryukyu(Loochoo)and Ogasawara(the Bonin),where he made a brief stop. It was the hour of twilight,July 8,1853,when the Commodore's squadron slowly glided into the Bay of Yedo. Having gone through various sorts of polite ceremonials,the American envoy presented the letter from President Fillmore to the Japanese Emperor. The main object of his mission was simply to secure consent for the supplying of fuel and provision to the American mariners coming to the neighborhood of Japan. After Perry spent a few months in his trip to the China Sea,he came back in the following spring and landed on the sand bank of the Kurihama,where he was cordially received by the representatives of the Shogunate government. Here a quasi treaty was arranged in March 31,1854 between America and Japan for the first time, on the basis of "Perfect and Permanent Peace"

This quasi treaty,however,was negotiated by the Shogun without the authority of the Emperor. In fact the letter brought by Commodore Perry from President Fillmore addressed to the Japanese Emperor had never reached His Majesty. There was no right for the Shogun to open such a letter. Yet,Japan at that time was passing through one of the most critical hours in its political history. The Shogun on the one hand was obliged to accede to the demands of the foreign powers in order to avoid trouble with them. The Imperial party on the other

hand not only opposed the demands of foreigners,but,on principle, could hardly agree with any proposal made by the Shogun. Their differences were irreconcilable. It is interesting to note here the divisions among the Tokugawa families on this question of foreign policies. The Mito Tokugawa was violently anti-foreign,and some of its retainers assassinated Lord Ii,senior minister of the Shogunate,because of his pro-foreign activity. So,even between the clans of Choshu and the clans of Satsuma,both acting as protectors of the Imperial court against the feudal lord there were occasional disagreements in opinion. Indeed,the signing of the treaty by by the Shogun himself ,while it removed the present difficulties with the foreigners knocking for admission at the door of Japan was the fountain head of a movement which gradually brought about the downfall of the feudal administration. Thus the opening of Japan's ports to the Western Powers after her long period of strict seclusion spurred the chance of the "Great Restoration".

No doubt these annoying visitors from the other side of the globe stimulated the drowsy folks of Japan who had lived free from care and absorbed in their pleasures during the last 250 years. This American expedition headed by Commodore Perry was composed of ten armed vessels with a full complement of trained officers and men whose behavior was all that could be desired. Everything went on between the members of the expedition and the people of Japan at large in the most genial and friendly atmosphere. The Commodore made presents of many useful objects,such as scientific models of railways,locomotive,trains,telegraph,electric batteries,farming implements,sewing machines,revolvers and other inventions. Following the safe return to the United States

of Commodore Perry's expedition, an American vessel the 'Lady Pierce' left San Francisco for Japan July 1854, with a cargo of merchandise, which constituted the first trading transaction between the United States and Japan.

Notwithstanding, the treaty that was concluded with America (and later with European countries) for the opening of Japan's ports for the Westerners, and the sending of a special envoy from the Shogunate government to Washington for its ratification, a rigorous order was at once passed to prevent the bringing in of any foreign influence and forbidding the natives to leave the country. Shoin Yoshida, a retainer of the Choshu clan, which was then very antagonistic toward Western civilization, was, however, very anxious to visit America. He tried to stowaway on board one of Commodore Perry's squadron, and when discovered appealed for sympathy to the captain of the ship. Yet, that of Yoshida was not listened, and the Shogun placed the youth on a scaffold.

On September 7, 1854, a British squadron under the command of Admiral James Stirling anchored in the bay at Nagasaki, and soon afterwards a treaty was concluded with Japan. Although Japan's relation with Russia will be described under the head of 'Karafuto', one episode might be mentioned in this paragraph. As soon as the successful expedition of Commodore Perry was reported Saint Petersburg, a Russian Vice-Admiral, commanding the frigate 'Diana' appeared at the harbor of Shimoda in 1854, and while cruising in its neighborhood was badly damaged by a huge tidal wave caused by a violent earthquake, resulting in its terrible disaster. By the heroic action of the fishermen every Russian was rescued. The Shogunate concluded a treaty with Russia on February 7th of the following year.

Townsend Harris, as the first American Consul to Japan, embarked from New York, in October 17, 1855, accompanied by H.C.J. Heusken, as his interpreter and secretary, on the U.S. Frigate 'San Jacinto', and arrived at Shimoda in August 21 of the following year, having spent sometime in Bangkok on the way. Previous to this the little fishing village of Shimoda had suffered a severe earthquake and tidal wave, and the Consulate therefore had to occupy one of the old Buddhist temples at Kakizaki, a few miles back of the port. It was the calm and refreshing morning of June the First of 1857, when an American flag was seen by the humble folks of this hamlet of the fishy smell, and this incident has made this place and Nagasaki famous in the international history of Japan.

In January 30, 1856, the Dutch government sent Commissioner Curtius to Japan, in order to conclude a treaty between the two countries. Ten years afterwards a modern frigate the 'Fujiyama' was constructed at Rotterdam, and delivered to Yokohama. The secret of success on the part of the Dutch in their relations with Japan was not only that they kept out of any religious propaganda, but also that they assisted the Shogunate in banishing from the Empire the Christian beliefs to fight against the Buddhism taught by the Spanish and Portuguese missiomaries.

On July 29, 1857, the treaty between America and Japan was duly signed, when the ports of Nagasaki and Kanagawa were opened, in addition to Shimoda and Hakodate. Later abolished Shimoda, Kanagawa was changed to Yokohama, and then added Niigata and Kobe, making altogether five free ports.

In those days Dutch being the only foreign language spoken this Dutch gentleman Heusken was naturally very popular with the natives.

Henceforth, it was much regretted by the Japanese of all classes that on the night of January 15, 1861, when Heisken paid a visit to Count Eulenburg the Prussian minister and was on his way home, a discharged and discontended retainer having swallowed a bowl of cheap 'sake', suddenly drew a sword and stabbed him to death.

On the morning of September 14, 1862, C.L.Richardson, an English merchant while passing through the village of Namamugi, on the outskirts of Yokohama, met a procession of the powerful Lord Shimazu for which the said English with his companions played discourteous manner, and he was instantly killed by one of the retainers who had been clearing the road for the master. It was told that Richardson had previously been warned of the Japanese customs, including that of the crossing the procession like this, when he called at the British Legation a few days ago, and undoubtedly he was not free from blame in disregarding such caution.

This again was followed by a crazy 'ronin' set fire to the British Legation in Yedo. Now and then wandering two-sword-men played rudely on Western people, especially when drunken foreign sailors landed and ransacked shops and eating-houses. For these successive lamentable happenings the Shogunate government and citizens could find no suitable word of apology. Meanwhile the representatives from France, the Netherlands and Prussia, agreed with British Consul Alcock who intended, in spite of a warning sent by Lord Russell, in withdrawing entirely from Japan. Here, however, American minister Harris stood calmly. The uniform success of the American minister was indeed due to his independent character and his straightforward disposition, showed up well in

contrast to the fickle and vacillating behaviour of most of the other foreign diplomats.

Right after the Ansken's incident Japan sent to America a Special embassy,consisting of three leading 'Hatamoto',accompanied with fifteen secretaries,on board of the 'Powhatan',one of Perry's squadron,leaving Yokohama,February 18,1861. A Japanese training vessel under the name 'Kanrin-maru' followed. Awa Katsu served as Commander,carrying a crew of of fifty-three sailors,including captain,chief and second mates,engineers, physicians,interpreters,and a few ambitious scholars anxious to gain foreign knowledge. Some of these sailors afterward became renowned naval officers, -such as admirals or intendant-generals. Taking this opportunity,the author would like to mention the Commander and two interpreters of this memorial voyage. Count Katsu made his name so conspicuous in the history,because being one of the most powerful retainers of the Tokugawa Shogunate he persuaded the Shogun to hand over his government to the Emperor without a word,after Katsu had talked the matter privately with General Saigo of the Imperial army. As a result of this noble action the Imperialists raised the seige which saved the City of Yedo from a pitiable massacre and incendiarism,and the glorious architecture from destruction,which is the tomb of the first dynasty of the Tokugawa family. Madam Megata,Count Katsu's charming daughter,is still enjoying good health, and the author is well acquainted with her. The two interpreters were Yukichi Fukuzawa and Tomezo Morita. The name of Fukuzawa will appear later in this book,and Morita was one of the most important pioneer sheep-breeders in Japan. Those Japanese commissioners on board of the American frigate after being cordially received by the citizens of San Francisco,

and proceeded to Washington arriving on the shore of the Potomac in May 12,1861. President Buchanan entertained the Imperial Commissioners in the White House on the 17th,when the ratification of the treaty between these two countries was duly made. The party left New York on June 30 on board the 'Niagara' U.S.N. and reached home safely on November 9th,via the Indian Ocean.

Meanwhile U.S.Consul Harris visited China,and when he returned to Japan was promoted to be the first American minister of that country. About this time an American schooner 'Cherelie' was en route from Hakodate to Shanghai when she grounded on a reef off the Tokumo Sea along the coast of Hitachi province,which was then under the influence of Lord Mito,he being the nearest of kin to the Shogun,but taking a contradictory policy as an opponent to the introduction of Western culture to Japan. In spite of this peculiar circumstance when the spectacle of the unfortunate ship-wreck startled the people on the beach,and every fisherman jumped into the whistling high sea. Not only every soul of the strangers was rescued,but was also offered everything of the humble means of livelihood of the villagers. By October of 1861,the term of Minister Harris expired,and he was followed by R.H.Pruyn of New York. The author would not hesitate to repeat it here that Townsend Harris served remarkably well,and was never obeyed blindly the wishes of the other impatient foreign diplomats. He died in February 25,1878,and was buried in Greenwood cemetry in the City of Brooklyn,New York. The author was told by Dr. Finley of the 'New York Times' some years ago,that there once held an elaborate memorial service was held in New York,for this most able diplomat.

Now,as an aftermath of the Richardson affair,British squadron of seven vessels entered the bay of Kagoshima which is within the control of the lord Shimazu,demanding him the immediate prosecution of the murderers of said misfortunate man,and the payment of One hundred thousandx pound sterling as consolation for his mother. Such ridiculous amount as its indemnity offered by the British minister increased ill-feeling of the disdainful 'ronins' against foreigners.

On the other hand,amidst these local turbulences and the Kagoshima's excitement,another topsy-turvy movement arose at Shimonoseki,often called Japan's Gibraltar,lying within the domain of the Choshu clan, which took place on June 26,1863. Those Choshu retainers who were said to be the most active of the anti-foreign party then,made the notorious bombardment of the ships 'Pembroke' and 'Tancrede' flying the American flag,the 'Kien Chang' flying the French flag,and the 'Medusa' flying the Dutch flag. The allied forces of the United States,France and the Netherlands,backed by the British,were quick to take revenge for these mischievous big children. Seventeen frigates,carrying two hundred guns and nearly eight thousand men concentrated their attack on the insignificant fort then at Shimonoseki. The battle lasted less than two days. Peace terms were concluded between the allied powers and the Shogunate government which agreed to pay to each of the allied governments an indemnity. The American government,however,on April 27, 1883,through Secretary Frelinghuysen,acting for President Arthur,paid back $705,000 of its indemnity,having deducted $140,000 which was paid to the survivors of the men killed in the Shimonoseki bombardment. It is quite interesting to note in this connection that the weapons and

other armaments which the Choshu clan subsequently bought from these hostile foreigners indirectly helped to bring about Japan's Great Restoration. Meanwhile these exorbitant chastisements suffered by the Choshu as well as the Satsuma clans quickly brought them together for mutual support, and their reconciliation was followed by a cessation of their anti-foreign sentiments, nevertheless their bitter antagonism against the Shogunate government still remained. On September 20, 1865, the Shogun himself proceeded toward Kyoto in order to crush the Choshu force, and seven of the most influential court-nobles had to escape to a humble town of Hagi, the citadel of its daimyo. One of these refugees was Prince Sanetomi Sanjo who was to wield the sceptre upon the day of the Great Restoration. Three years later, in 1867, the Shogun Yoshinobu Tokugawa of the 15th dynasty returned his government to the Emperor, and closed the door of a long peaceful administration of 264 years. His resignation was dated November 18th, 1867, and on February 3rd of the following year the Emperor Meiji was inaugurated. Yet among the lesser daimyos and their retainers who were in sympathy with the falling Shogunate there arose insurgents and a general spirit of rowdyism as instances of this, one might enumerate the encounters of Toba, Fushimi, Yamazaki, Yechigo, Osaka, Yedo, Aizu, Ohu, Hakodate etc. Those who lived in Yedo and who could not bring themselves to relinquish the old feudal lord, gathered at the Uyeno Park, where the mansoleums of some of the passed Shogans stand, and demonstrated what their attitude would be, though such was easily subdued.

On April 17, 1868, the Emperor Meiji promulgated the well-known "Five

Clauses of the Charter Oath",in the last section of which was plainly expressed the invitation to wisdom and ability from all quarters of the globe,in order to create the foundation of the Empire,and proclaiming that the people in Japan should introduce Western civilization to their country and cooperate with foreigners for the welfare of mankind.

To further these objects Vice-Director Kuroda(afterwards Director) of the Kaitakushi was sent abroad to invite an advisory,one who would be thoroughly capable of developing this virgin soil,of organizing a volunteer militia for defence against aggression and promote harmony with other countries. The high regard in which the Japanese government held Minister Harris was unquetionably one of the many reasons why America was looked to as the country most likely to provide such an adviser and organizer as Japan needed. Then Japan had appreciated the fact that General Capron was brave enough to resign his high office as Commissioner of Agriculture of the American government,and to visit the Island Empire which was at that time very little known to the world,except as a place where one would possibly meet a lunatic on the highway swinging a pair of razor-like swords. It was after the General's arrival,in April 29,1871,that an ordinance was passed adding the sum of a hundred and ninety-five million dollars to the national debt,in order to abolish all feudal clans,making their lords as subordinate to the Emperor.

While the author was travelling in America and Europe in 1919 and 1920,as the Live Stock Commissioner from the Departments of the Imperial-Household,Agriculture and Commerce,and the Military Department,he took the oppotunity to visit various noted battlefields of

the World War. On returning to London he found a telegram from General Shibuya, Chief of the Imperial Horse Bureau, awaiting him at the Japanese Consulate. It was an order to the Author to purchase American Morgan horses for breeding purpose. Upon his arrival in Washington, D.C., he called on Dr. J. R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Hon. C. C. Stillman, Secretary of the American Morgan Horse Club, New York, and Col. C. A. Benton, Inspector of the Police Remount Department of New York met the author to help in selecting the most suitable horses for the first shipment of this kind from America to the Japanese government. To these several distinguished horse experts from the American government were added. Thus out of the U. S. Government Morgan Stud at Middlebury, Vermont, and renowned breeders both from the Green mountain valley and the plains of the Western States many high grade stallions and mares were carefully chosen for Japan's requirement.

Then the author left Tacoma, Wash., in July 18, 1920, on board of the 'Africa-maru' (O.S.K.), and arriving in Yokohama on the morning of the 28th he brought back to his farm "So-yo-ho" (the Grass and the Sheep Farm) at Nasu, Tochigi-ken, eleven Morgans, six Jersey cattle and One hundred and ten head of sheep of eight different breeds. This ground is owned by the Imperial Forest Bureau, and rented to the author for twenty years. It is one of the most famous plains of the Empire, situated 99 miles north-east of Tokyo, on main line of the Government Railway. The author started to till this virgin soil on the 25th of December, 1918, being assisted by more than five hundred robust youths, who had recently served their military conscription, and then resided within the circle of the Nasu Village and its neighborhood. The farm was opened formally by Gen. Hiroyoshi Hirotaka, the Governor of the Tochigi Prefecture, and the representatives of above-mentioned three Departments, by which the

author had acted as a commissioner to visit Europe and America both to investigate and to purchase these animals. Dr. Liberty H. Bailey, Dean of the College of Agriculture of Cornell University, where the author once was made an Honorary Fellow in Agriculture, kindly visited the "So-yo-ho" and on a glorious day of May First, 1917, delivered a most appropriate speech from the hill before an audience of all classes gathered from different parts of the country. Upon this most unique Commemoration service the pine s of distinct species planted by Dr. and Mrs. Bailey are still growing in splendid condition. On the 25th of December of 1918, the site of the "So-yo-ho" was returned to the Depart- of Imperial-Household, after the author had fully accomplished his main object of demonstrating the possibility of raising at least one hundred kinds of grasses and other varieties of feed, and the development of sheep husbandry, which the author will explain under a separated head.

Now, the arrival of these new breeds of animals from America attracted much attention to the people of different quaters. Among the noted visitors there include Prince Masayoshi Matsukata who held the Prime-minister's chair on several occasions, General Ariaki Shibuya already mentioned, Chief Nitishi of the Bureau of Agriculture of that Department, Professor Ryoji Iwazumi head of the Section of Animal Industry, and Dr. Sennosuke Katayshima head of the Section of Veterinary Science, of the Tokyo Imperial University, Dr. Kenkichi Tange Chief of the Army Horse Bureau, Dr. Sosuke Meeyama Director the Shimosa Imperial Stud, Dr. Senichi Daidoji Director of the Hokkaido Imperial Horse Stud, and several others interested in live stock. They spent whole day taking the farm-lunch prepared with everything grown on the spot, and utilized every moment in a careful examination of the stock as well as the strange vegetations in-cluding so many varieties of Alfalfa, clovers, grasses, roots and even grains

Subsequently six head and their foals of the Morgans were ordered to enter the Imperial Stud at Meecap,Hokkaido,and the remainder of the same went to the Makomonai Farm of the Hokkaido Prefectural Government,both being originated by Professor Edwin Dun,under the supervision of General Capron. All the Jerseys had gone into the Shimosa Imperial Farm,so that the milk could be served to the Imperial Family.

The afternoon tea was served at the round table,where every one was requested to tell the old story of the Morgans,if any. Prince Matsukata began by saying that an American General who came over to Japan soon after the Great Restoration brought with him a gelding for his own use, and that the horse seemed to have the points in common with these Morgans . Then General Shibuya spoke lively of the stallion presented by Gen. Grant, President of the United States to the Emperor of Japan,in 1880,one year after the President visited that country. Every one on the farm was surprised at the good memories of these two old gentlemen who recollected in detail the things of forty and fifty years ago. Then came the author's turn to describe these two animals from the stand-point of the American Morgan breed,he being the only Honorary Member of the Morgan Horse Club in Japan. In regard to the Morgan stallion which was presented by Gen. Grant,the author learned that the horse came on board the 'Gaelic' of the Pacific Mail S.S.Line(the same boat that the author took in June, 1886,when he visited America for the first time),and that the name of the stallion was 'Bab',one of the progeny of 'Sir Ethan Allen'. The horse was then four year old,15 hands high,bay color,with a white star on forehead and white spots on the hind legs. Here the Prince interrupted the author's talk by giving a most interesting account of an incident which had occurred at that time. On the calm,genial morning of April 21,in order to celebrate the arrival of General Grant's horse,Marquis Yamagouchi,

who was once a well-known feudal lord of Tosa clan,and who had assisted the clans of Choshu,Satsuma and Saga for the Great Restoration,offered an entertainment in honor of the Emperor,the Empress and the Dowger-Empress. On this occasion all the Royal princes and princesses,together with the members of the Cabinet,and other important officials as well as leading citizens were invited to attend. There were shown many skilled lancers on horse-back,and all sorts of modern as well as ancient feats of horsemanship. At the end of the program,there appeared a young man named Taikei Hakodate,whose father a noted Japanese rider,and whose mother was a charming Ainu-woman,jumped on the Morgan stallion without a saddle or anything else,galloping or trotting,and demonstrating any possible manner that a horse could be done with. The Emperor,being Himself a most skilled rider,thoroughly appreciated the gentle and noble disposition of the Morgan,and the art of this wonderful man with this wonderful horse. When the Prince ended his delightful anecdote he stepped out a few feet, and petted the neck of the "Donlyn" - the stallion coming from Middlebury, and declared that this horse certainly could be used by any rider as he now stood. At this,most winsome Donlyn neighed aloud. That autumn day was too short for Nasu,and the silvery moon was already shown her amiable figure over the boundless 'Nasu-no-ga-hara',for which numberless poets as well as poetesses had sung. The golden sun was gently setting,as if he had done his duty satisfactorily. Lo! the active volcano of Mt. Nasu an enchanting flame was glaring on the sky. The sound of the running streams of River Naka was gradually becoming noticeable. What a lovely and fitting ending the day was!

Before these most worthy visitors had separated the question arose as to the name of the American who rode a Morgan gelding in Japan some fifty

years ago,and all about him. No one then seemed able to reveal them. Since that time the Prince,whose farm is not far from the "So-yo-ho", met frequently with the author,to discuss this important history of the Morgan horse in Japan. Having failed at last to find any record of this American,Prince Matsukata eagerly requested the author to give time to the compilation of the true story of this gelding and man,and why they came and what they did. So,this book on General Horace Capron was born. A work which has kept the author busy fully fifteen years, collecting material and illustrations. Meanwhile the Fourth stage of the "Sho-ho-sha"(Bureau of Information)to which the author was the permanent Director had compelled him to commence at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo,October 20,1922,and lasted in the same place till September 12, 1924. That formidable catastrophe,Japan's Great Earthquake of September First,1927,took place during this period,for which the Director himself has attended to those inquiring visitors and also the relief stuffs coming from foreign countries.

Having found that General Capron was once a commissioner of agriculture of the U. S. Department of Agriculture,and also the originator of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the same Department,the author had to ask to Dr. J.R.Mohler,Chief that bureau for help,in order to spare the author with some of the pamphlets relating to the General Capron. A big error had been made by the Japanese of those days who translated the word 'Commissioner',as a Chief of one of the bureaus of the American government,having no idea that General Capron was one of the members of the cabinet in President Grant's administration. It was therefore necessary for the General to receive the consent of Congress to resign from his post in the Department of Agriculture. When Kuroda consulted

at the White House with the President it was recommended that General Capron was the only person adapted for the sort of work that the Kaitakushi then wanted. It was told that before hid departure from his country,the General was handed credentials by the Secretary of State,the Secretaries of the Army and of the Navy,and the British Minister to the United States. In order to make a contract,a clear understanding existed between the General and the Japanese government as to the payment of Ten thousand yen in gold annually during his four years stay. Besides, the General was to be furnished gratis by the Kaitakushi a residence, attendants,food and travelling expenses. The amount he thus received reached a much higher figure than the Prime-Minister's allowance in those days. Twice General Capron had audience with the Emperor. Under the auspices of the Prime-Minister several receptions were held in honor of the General.

In Japan ,General Capron built the first meteorological observatory. He sketched a survey map and a geological chart of the land. He opened mines,planned harbors and roads,built bridges and railroads,and constructed dikes and houses in the foreign style,equipped with water-pipes and sewage systems. By using the river running through the city of Sapporo Gen. Capron applied hydraulic power to the newly built flour and saw mills. He demonstrated American-made implements and machinery on land and crops:explained the use of both manures and fertilizers to the seeds and plants,imported from America and Canada:paid much attention in selecting the proper seeds and young nursery-stuffs for the strange climate and soils:was very particular in the choice suitable breeds of draft horses,milch and neat cattle,sheep and pigs adaptable to the natural conditionsof Hokkaido. It was General Capron who proposed to Count Ohki,

(then Minister of Education)to start a school of agriculture and a woman's institute there,and encouraged the government to send more students abroad,to bring home the new Western knowledge. He drafted the organization of colonial militia,and the regulation of colonization under control of the Kaitakushi.

Among the numerous reports that the General presented to the government,the last proposal made at the time of his departure in 1875 was considered the most valuable. Incidentally the author had secured the original copy of the Kaitakushi government written neatly on official paper to which the seals of the high officers were attached. As these words clearly demonstrate the outstanding characteristics of the General, the author would like to insert under the heading of "Departure of the General Capron" some of the interesting lines as much as possible. One of the newly built boats coming from America was named after Capron,during his stay. After his return home in February 25,1884,the Emperor Meiji graciously conferred upon General Horace Capron the "Second Order of Merit of Rising Sun". When His Majesty received the news of the General's death Prime-Minister Hirobumi Ito dispatched to Washington the most sincere words of condolence,and Minister Ryuichi Kaki of Japanese Legation acted as one of the honorary pall-bearers at the funeral. Just one year later Count Kiyotaka Kuroda revisited America when he paid his respects at the Gen. Capron's tomb.

Dr. Shosuke Sato who was one of the graduates of the Sapporo Agricultural College and later served as a President of the institution was indeed the man too prone to bring forth William S. Clark,as if Clark were its originator and not Gen. Capron. This was one of the obvious reasons that the name of General Horace Capron was left in obscurity. It is true

that Gen. Capron sent Clark to take charge of the new school at Sapporo, after having been moved from Tokyo. It is to be regreted that Dr. Sato died recently without realizing the importance of leaving any commemoration of enduring memorial of the General's remarkable works,for the Hokkaido and the Sapporo agricultural college. Thus Clark came from Amherst in his sabbatical year,and during his eight months stay devoted most of his time to a sort of Chapel service. Yet Dr. Sato built with the fund collected from various sources a monument to this professor, and wrote to some papers about Clark in connection with Sato's own career. When the General was leaving Japan he suggested that the Minister of Education might raise the rank of the institution to that of a college, and move it to Hokkaido. Furthermore he called attention to the need of a similar school in Tokyo,which was soon founded and became the College of Agriculture of the Tokyo Imperial University.

The author might take this opportunity to state that on May First,1879, he was pleased to donate his 20,000 books as well as pamphlets solely on agriculture to this last mentioned college in Tokyo. Some of them were obtained during his extended trips made both to Europe and America. Besides there were several printed matters,photographs etc. coming to the author through the courtesies of the U.S.Department of Agriculture, State Universities,Experimental Stations,individual authors as well as breeders,Breeder's Associations,Stock-yards,Publishers as well as Editors of different magazines,etc. in America and other countries,for which he felt exceedingly grateful.

Fifty-six years had passed since the glorious visit was made to the island of Hokkaido by the Emperor Meiji in 1881,just one year before the close of the Kaitakushi,and the Royal Visit again made by the present

Emperor in 1876. It is sixty-five years since Gen. Capron appeared at Hokkaido. When the author looked back to his vivid memory of the grand day of the Great Restoration,it would silently indicate the gradual decline of his health as well as vigor due to his advanced age. It would be a happy thought on the part of any person or society that would place somewhere in Tokyo,right in the Shiba Park if possible,where the General's memory dwel s,even a little stone inscribed with his name and the date of his visit,for this book is after all only an insignificant and meagre token of respect. Would that the author could live long enough to this fervent hope fulfilled!!

Among the seventy-five foreigners who assisted the General Capron were American,English,German,French,Dutch,Russian and Chinese gentlemen. Although each one is worthy to be mentioned only a few could be described in this book,such as Benjamin S. Lyman the mineralogist,Louis Boemer the horticulturist,and Edwin Dun the Live Stock man. In addition to these three most noted in the Kaitakushi,the author had picked thirty others whose names occasionally appear in the history of Japan's enterprise. With these the record of Prince Tomomi Iwakura should never be escaped who first proposed the exploitation on the long-forgotten Isle of Yezo,and the indelible task devoted by Count Kiyotaka Kuroda who was the principal figure of the Kaitakushi. There are some good reasons,too, why the expedition against Formosa rioters should be written with the Prince,and the influence of the Korean problem with the Count.

The author has devoted one-fourth of the volume to the visit of Pres. and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant to Japan in the summer of 1879,since its main object was to emphasize the fact that it was the President who recommended

General Capron to the Japanese government during the Kuroda's sojourn in the White House in 1870 in search of an appropriate adviser to the Kaitakushi,and this naturally created the President anxious to learn how far the Gen. Capron had succeeded in his undertaking in Japan. Again the author sincerely wishes to inform Americans of the remarkable events which occurred during the President's four months' stay in this little hermit country,and at the same time tell the Japanese about some unique impressions which the President left behind. So,the author reached the conclusion to dedicate this humble book to the glorious spirit of General Ulysses S. Grant,the most admired Hero yet the best Peace-lover,who,until his last moments at Mt. McGregor kept the fan bearing the noble design of the crossed flags of America and Japan,(probably presented to him by a little innocent Japanese girl of the reception committee on the occasion of a classical dance). This speechless insignia must be symbol of that international good-will existing between these two countries since the days of Commodore M. C. Perry.

Before closing this introductory chapter,the author desires to express his utmost gratitude to those names herewith mentioned. First of all he is much indebted to Miss C.F.Barnett,Librarian of U.S.Department of Agriculture,for her continued effort in gathering material in relation to Gen. Horace Capron. The author gained ample information concerning Prof. Louis Boemer from Dr. Kingo Miyabe,a noted botanist;and of Prof. B. S. Lyman from Hon. Edwin Dun who was once a livestock man and later an American Minister in Tokyo. As to the hidden story of this wonderful Minister the author was fortunate to get it from the Miniter himself a few days previous to his death,which took place at his own residence in

General Grafton to the Japanese government during the President's return to the White House in 1909 in search of an appropriate adviser to the Japanese, and this naturally created the President's desire to learn more for the Gen. Grafton had succeeded in his undertaking in Japan.

Again the author sincerely wishes to inform Americans of the remarkable events which occurred during the President's four months' stay in this little peaceful country, and at the same time tell the Japanese about some unique impressions which the President left behind. So, the author

point of General Nogawa S. Great, the most admired hero yet the best Dance-lover, who, until his last moments at Mt. McGregor kept the fan [illegible] the noble design of the crossed flags of America and Japan, (ceremonially presented to him by a little innocent Japanese girl of [illegible] tion committee on the occasion of a elegantical dance). This, see [illegible] Japan is not be symbol of that international good-will existing [illegible] countries since the days of Commodore M. C. Perry.

Before closing this inspired story chapter, the author desires to [illegible] [illegible] is now indebted to Miss G.E. Barnett, Librarian of U.S. Department [illegible] Library, for her continued effort in gathering material in relation to Gen. Grafton Gordon. The author gained ample information on certain [illegible] Louis Bonner from Dr. Kinno Miyoke, a noted bobbist; and of [illegible] Dr. who was once a livestock man and [illegible] As to the hidden story of this [illegible]

Shibuya,Tokyo,and also from his eldest son,whom the author met several times. For the precious photographs and article relating to the dying hours of President Grant at Mt. McGregor,the author feels exceedingly thankful to those who live near the Grant's Cottage,and secured them. The author must ackrowledge with great respect to Dr. Sanji Mikami and his associates,who were once engaged in compiling the Life of the Emperor Meiji,for many priceless facts relating to the visit of the President. And to these the author might add,if such a thing be permissible to mention here,that the notes left by his father,who was one of those who officially entertained General and Mrs. U.S.Grant and who died eight years after were found of some value.

The author feels heartily thankful to Admiral Ryokitsu Arima,who at present serves as the Abbot of the Meiji Shrine,Tokyo,for most respectfully handwriting himself one of the widely known poems composed by the Emperor Meiji upon the visit of President Grant to Japan. It is quite fortunate to have that very rare likeness of Prince Tomomi Iwakura from the home of the Prince's grandson. It must be with the most touching sentiment that Hon. Hajime Motoda,a member of the Privy Council who served several years ago as Minister of Communication and again as Minister of Railroads,and who is the only survivor (1978),among the students taught by General Capron at the school of the Kaitakushi,Shiba Park,was fully delighted of this publication by handwriting himself his original poem in praise of the works done by the General in Hokkaido. It is again very fortunate in the part of the author that he could use by a special permission the facsimile of the oil-painting,representing the day when the Emperor Meiji called on the President Grant at his Head-quarters in the Yenryokan in Tokyo,in order to discuss the problems

of the coming first Parliament to be held in Japan and other important subjects. This picture was presented by Baron Shibusawa to the Imperial mural collection hall in the picture gallery of the Meiji Shrine.

Through the most cordial assistance rendered by the Minister of Education, the author was so much pleased to secure several very photographs kept both by the Hokkaido Prefectural Government and the Hokkaido University, regarding the work undertaken by General Capron and his associates. With the generous consent both of the Tokyo City Library at Hibiya Park and of Mr. Gonichiro Fujihira, the author has been able to reproduce those old rare wood-block prints relating to President Grant.

Throughout the long wearisome and irksome years of preparation the author was constantly encouraged by both the "Tokyo Asahi" and the "Osaka Asahi", the "Tokyo Nichi-Nichi", the "Hochi", the "Yomiuri", the "Chuokoron", the "Bungei-Shunju", the "Kagaku-Chishiki", the "Engeizassi" etc. etc. all of them among the most powerful daily-papers and leading magazines published in Japan; without the aid of these he never could have reached his goal.

The arrangement and the attractive form of the book were due to the efforts of Hon. Kachiko Masaki, formerly the President of the Academy of Fine-Arts of Japan, and it is he who worked out the skilled penmanship gracefully exhibited, the title - "GENERAL CAPRON", on the cover. The pictures on the covers of this book, both inside and outside, are the work of Professor Somei Yaki, of the Tokyo College of Fine-Arts, famous for his exquisite drawings from nature, have added greatly to its intrinsic value. The Goldenrod (Solidago serotina Aiton) and the Wild Chrysanthemum (Chrysanthemum lavandulaefolium Makino) are

the American and Japanese national emblems respectively. This special kind of Goldenrod,incidentally,had been carried to Japan in the soil protecting the roots of the various nursery stocks imported from America by Boemer. The Wild Chrysanthemum shown here is of a species said to be one of Japan's most primitive plants,and is now found only in two small interior villages. And,even the remnant of this rare plant will,according to Dr. Tomitaro Makino who is universally known as one of the greatest authorities on botanical classification,soon disappear from the world. Glad to say that the author found this particular species of genuine American Goldenrod in the tiny yard of a suburban station called the Honjo-Kinshibori,whereas the Wild Chrysanthemum in the private garden kept by above-mentioned Dr. Makino. With these living plants in pots before him,Professor Yuki could have found no better models.

This wonderful piece of art was reproduced by means of old fashioned wood-blocks,carved with the utmost skill by the two Yegawa brothers,the fifth generation descended from the celebrated Hachizaemon who lived over two centuries ago. This most delicate hand-work won the admiration of those privileged to see it and brought forth unstinted praise for the generous and harmonious Yegawa's house. It should be pointed out here that the work of printing from these wood-blocks is of an extremely tedious nature and requires great experience and the utmost painstaking. Each imprint from the blocks is made by hand pressing. Some idea of the amount of labor involved in the production of the picture on the covers of this book may be gathered from the fact that nearly forty wood-blocks, each block representing a different color or shade,were used to produce a single complete picture.

Now,as to those seven different kinds of papers used in this book the author should frankly state that he had devoted nearly three years in gathering and carefully selecting them,and no one perhaps in foreign countries could realize how expensive they came. Yet,he should not tarry here in explaining how they are made. The raw materials for these papers were taken from the barks as well as basts of 'Gampi' (Wikstraemia gampi) which is natural-grown tendril,and of 'Kozo' (Broussonetia papyrifera) and 'Mitsumata'(Edgeworthia papyrifera) both of which are cultivated specially for such purpose. This shrub 'Mitsumata' is extensively cultivated in Japan,and there is no ground within a hundred miles from Mt. Juji which does not produce.it. Some of these papers contain either floss-silk,waste silk or even raw silk. Furthermore,the production of these delicate papers should be carried out only under the most favorable conditions of climate and water,and in addition to these natural aids is required the skilful fingers of long-experienced women,young and old,during their winter leisure from farm work.

Last,though not least in importance,the author confesses that a large part of the success of this book is due to the cautious proof-readers, represented so faithfully and so efficiently by Mr. Shinzo Sakanai of the "Yosuko"(the Yangtze) and Mr. Ikki Komorita of the "Chu-o-koron" (the Central Review),the chief editors of these widely-read periodicals throughout the Far East.

Chapter I

1520 : Afterwards called the Bakufu.

Of Daizai Arai it has been said that as a historian he excelled Hayashi Fai, but even that having only a vague knowledge of Yezo could not properly be called a great geographer. In March 1603, sixty-five years after there was lived a write under the pen name of 'Warrior' mentioned about Prince Ito was told, " 'Tis a pity to neglect the gold mines and the silver gold of Yezo, for the Russians will soon come and take them". This Prince Ito who lived between 1778 and 1823 was educated in the Dutch settlement at Nagasaki, and became a notable authority on the subject of national defence. Visits made by vessels bearing the flag of the Cross were frequently reported. Nearly a century later, during the year 1800, one of the Yezo newspapers described of a fisherman's daughter, walking on the beach of Ishikari, who had picked up from the sand a nugget of gold weighing over twenty-five ounces.

Hideyoshi, the Governor of the Northern provinces of the Main land of Japan, in A.D. 1590, commanding a fleet of 200 vessels proved the Ainu tribes out of its domain as far as the present Shirihaki district in Yezo. Another expedition against Ainu under Chieftain Tomomaro Takanowa in 1604 swept westward as far as Governor Inft river, beyond the Chieftain had not gone beyond the Tsugaru Strait.

The Matsumae was almost only castle existed in the Island of Yezo in those days, and its story therefore can hardly be separated from the history of the Settlement. In accordance to an authentic record, there lived a retainer of the feudal lord of Omura in the Province of

Wazaru,in the name of Sobujiro Takeda. One morning in the recording
Summer of 1854 he sailed in a junk from his home near the foot of
Inaniyaki Headland,seeking no doubt the cool sea breeze. It was
the end of August when violent tempests are apt to sweep over the Sea
of Japan. Takeda was driven by the swiftly billows far away to the
inst-ward,being drifted at the mercy of the waves and winds,to a tiny
fishing village of Kosazawa in the Island of Izu,a place he had
never heard of. Being a 'castaway' Takeda was fortunately picked up
by a lord called Sugaribe Sakizaki,who then ruled over quite a for-
tifiery of the Island. The house of Sakizaki,according to a certain
historian,was said to be of the lineage of Yoshitsune Minamoto. It
might be added here for future reference that Zaemonjo Syaka who is
one of the writer's closest friends still firmly believes that this
very Yoshitsune is identical with the world-renowned hero of ancient
Mongolian reign Genghiz Khan. However that may be,Yoshitsune was a
self-styled of Generalissimo Tortoko and one of the most famous
warriors of Japan, having escaped,following in a generally accepted
tradition,from the decisive battle of Kurosawa. In the Sakizaki
family there was a beautiful young lady who fell in love with the
stranger adrift over the main,and finally they were married. Upon
the grand celebration of the union Takeda built a new citadel in the
neighborhood of Sakizaki,to which the former gave the name of Kuro-
yama. Many interesting narratives are left in relation to these two
families. Yoshiro Takeda who was the Fifth generation of Sobujiro,
in December 1920,paid a visit to Generalissimo Hideyoshi,and informed
him fully on the part as well as present situation of the Island Izu.

In order to commemorate this happy occasion the Matsumae Daimyoate compared the new personal name of 'Matsumaya' to replace that of Matsumae. This brought for the first time the Island Yezo to the direct jurisdiction of Japan's Central government.

After all Yezo could hardly be considered as realistic, when one recollects that its area is over sixty thousand square miles, and that it is the most essential strategic zone of protection against Russia and the Tartars. It is a note worthy fact that all the descendants of the Matsumaya family had been successful in preventing every possible invasion from the outside, and at the same time in subduing the natives too. In addition to these valiant deeds the Matsumaya used to send an expedition of twenty merchant vessels every year along the coast of the Okhotsk Sea to the Kurile Settlements, and often as far as India. These ships were loaded with goods at Hirado, thus creating lively competition with Spanish as well as Portuguese traders. Meanwhile a man called Kasai Takatsya under a contract with Matsumaya, carried on an extensive international commerce.

From the year 1787, the Tokugawa government endeavored to educate the Ainu, and built a local office for Yezo in charge of the commissioner at Hakodate. This work was provided for by an independent budget, the funds being drawn from the income taxes derived out of the fisheries, and without asking for a subsidy directly from the Yedo government. This incidentally caused occasional controversies between the Hakodate commissioner and the Matsumaya families until finally the Shogunate passed a resolution that the eastern coast of the Island should be taken care of by the commissioner at Hakodate, while the western South and Ezo Futo were to be left to the care of Matsumaya.

Subsequently the business center of Ezo was gradually removed to Hakodate, which left the Matsumaye at the mercy of oblivion. In the course of time the familiar name Matsumaye has disappeared being changed to Shirayama, though the spot is still kept as of carriage to bring the days of old glory. The lack of a good order for this old historical town of Matsumaye remains a matter of everlasting regret.

The Island of Yezo is composed largely of diatomaceous sands and gravelly. Its backbone rise between Cape Soya and Shimo Point, directing from the northwest to the southeast, a course which the rivers naturally flow. A rich loam in soil and an abundant supply of water in that drained into the rivers of Ishikari, Tenbo and Tokachi, entering extensive fertile plains along lowlands and safe navigable streams. The City of Sapporo which is presently the capital of Hokkaido is situated on the bank of the Ishikari, and that noted Tamikawa pasture which is said to be the gem of this island is also in the upper basin of the same river, being well sheltered by luxuriant indigenous forests against the frequently severe blizzards. The western shore of Ezo faces Gulf of Tartary and its eastern coast is washed by the Sea of Okhotsk. One must recollect that the benefit of the Japanese current does not reach this portion of Japan, whereas the ice-cold Chinese tide is a resistant visitor. Among the mass high mountains the Tokachidake is 8,100 feet above sea level, and enjoys a perpetual snow cap, repeatedly sending down an avalanche of snow to the meadows and fields below. The thick and dry surrounding the whole island of Yezo precipitates considerable rain and snow during the most time of year. Its annual mean temperature is about 4 degrees, which is fifteen degrees lower than that of Tokyo. The

that at Sapporo average about seventy degrees and the cold about twenty. The Island enjoys a cloudy sky, being sometimes veiled by the Siberian atmosphere. Almost all the inhabitants, being immigrants coming from the Main Island of the Empire dream of nothing but big fortunes made in a short time, which ambition leads them to engage in either fishing or mining. The cultivation of land was only done within a very short distance of the shore simply for the maintenance of the fishermen.

When Hokkaido was first opened to foreigners in 1854, after the visit made by Commodore Perry, the Bakufu raised the rank of the commissioner, and started gradually to interest the inhabitants in agriculture. It was by chance that Russia had waited to attack Ezo for a period of nearly three hundred years, during the time of the Tokugawa glory, when the life of the nation was given over solely to merriment. So, the Great Restoration witnessed the movement of land colonization for the plan of extensive cultivation.

Under an Imperial decree passed in March 2, 1869, leading officials met together to discuss how Japan should organize and develop its long-deserted land of Ezo. For this purpose Prince Kujirakira Tokugawa was designated as Governor-General, and Lieutenant-General Kiyotaka Kuroda as adjutant with headquarters in Tokeshita. The site of this office was the old memorial Gorykaku castle about six miles north-east of the former Hakodate. The building of this castle is quite artistic, being designed by Kizaburo Tokeda, a well-known architect, in 1864, and having required nearly ten years before its completion.

Through the Imperial ordinance of July 14, 1869, the ancient name

'Yezo'(signifying uncovverted barbarians) had to be dropped entirely, and the new name 'Hokkaido'(meaning the Northern Sea-district) took its place, when the group of Chi-shima(the thousand) should be applied, comprising a total area of 34,468 sq. m. Some foreign writers still think of Yezo as the name for the main Island of Hokkaido which is not the case. According the clear statement made by Yoshiro Ienagaki who had been the author's old play-fellow, this large mass of land in Hokkaido should be thereafter called the 'Dakusyu', analogous to the 'Honshu' which has been applied out for the Main Island of the Japanese Empire. This Ienagaki died some years ago, and his name remains as one of the most trustworthy pioneers that modern Japan had produced.

Chapter VI

SAKHALIN(Saghalien), dispute between Japan and Russia concerning.

In early in 1904, a Russian named Rezanoff came to Nagasaki, bringing request a letter from the Tsarevich, and advocating the opening of trade with that country, a proposal which was at once declined by the authorities. It was then believed that Rezanoff was president of one of the Siberian trading companies. After three years from that affair, sailors from a Russian fleet anchoring considerable ill-feeling, attacked Japanese fishermen living in Karafuto and occupied the whole island. Sometime after the Emperorpersonal ordered that the Russian cruiser 'Diana' should carry, and ordered it to be interned in Saigonko. The ship, which Imperial a native expedition was carried away. Mr Capodo Mizuno of the 'Diana' to Saigonko in a rebellion. Soon after Russia sent to enter into a controversy with the French government in followed the Greek War of Independence, and also the uprising in Poland. During these years Russia had to keep her hands off the problem of Sakhalin occupation.

As soon as the news reached St. Petersburg that an American squadron had entered Uraga Bay, July 14, 1857, and concluded the treaty with Japan, Admiral Poniatin, commanding the Russian fleet, wrote an official letter to the Shogunate' representative at Nagasaki, and at last found and a new treaty at Nagasaki in the following year. During the interval the two neighbor countries finally reached an agreement by which Japan gave up the exclusive right over the Kurilles, whereas Russia the corresponding right over the Kuriles, so far as the retail

[illegible] of Karafuto was concerned. Yet it was United still remained the price, since the Russians would never relinquish their claim for [illegible]. Consequently in 1860, Lord and Muravieff, both well Japanese commissioners visited St. Petersburg, and endeavoured to fix the 50th parallel of North latitude as the standard boundary line of the Island Karafuto for these two countries. This incidentally caused Russia to despatch a war-ship to the Bay of Yedo with its special envoy Muravieff, claiming that the entire land of Karafuto should be possessed by the Russian Government, and to fill the Treasuries of course could not consent.

It is a matter of fact that as early as the year 1861, a man named Tsuzuki Kurenji landed on this abandoned island of Karafuto, and after investigating it carefully and finding no owner ship of the whole territory carved a stone with an inscription declaring that Japan shall hereafter own the Karafuto. In 1867, another man called Kisan Nakai visited Karafuto, and paid great attention to the survey. In the spring of 1869 the Karafuto sent an officer with the name of Kaido Tamiyoshi to the Russian capital to confer with Chancellor Gorchakoff concerning the question of the definite border-line of the Karafuto. The conference however proved to be in vain, and when the envoy returned home the radical government no longer existed.

With the dawn of the Great Restoration of the Imperial regime the new Japanese government at once considered the problem of the Karafuto international relationship (office for the Kaitakushi), and decided that it should be kept separate from the Hokkaido Kaitakushi. In fact very at least a trace of the Karafuto Kaitakushi was built in Tsuyo on a corner of Intoyesi street. For the support of this new frontier were

allowed yearly subsidies of 125,000 yen in addition to 25,000 yen salary of Kima. Kuroda who was already serving as the Vice-Director of the Hokkaido Kaitakushi became the Director of that of Karafuto at the same time. In spite of this effort and expenditure when Kuroda came back from his mission to America accompanied by Mr. Capron, this new Karafuto organization was totally dissolved.

Tomomi Iwakura, Japan's Foreign Minister at that time, who had failed in his negotiation with the Russian Minister in Tokyo on the Karafuto affair, began to feel quite impatient, and proposed that the Cabinet should immediately purchase the whole island of Karafuto for two million yen in gold, after the fashion of America's treatment of the Alaskan question. This the majority of the Japanese Cabinet members opposed on the ground that unification of the people rather than mere expansion of territory was more desirable.

In August of 1875 Kiyo Hasegawa, Japan's special commissioner, visited Russia, and concluded a peaceful treaty which gave to that country the whole of Karafuto, and retained the main of the Chishima for Japan. The people of Japan, however, were very much dissatisfied with the results of these negotiations on the footing of the Chishima were already under Japan's influence for a lengthy part. The main of Chishima is nothing more than the dots of a volcanic archipelago, stretching from the bay of Nemuro to the point of the Kamchatka peninsula. There the prehistoric tribe of Koro-pok-guru, who were at one time driven out of Yezo by the Ainu lived several years, and even now occasionally some of these shy cave-dwellers are seen by tourists on the islands. They differ greatly in appearance from the hairy and sturdy Ainu, chiefly in having rather worth and scrappy.

One might be interested in the following episodic connection of the Karafuto problem. A young scholar named Takeshi Nakashima, who was studying about that time with the author in the Doshisha Institute, Sato Juku, Tokyo, under the direction of the celebrated Dr. Masanao Oishi (Nakashima, wrote to one of the leading papers of those days, reporting that the Japanese government should dispose of the Karafuto to Russia at a certain market price, and then remove the Japanese capital from Tokyo to Sapporo. By doing so, declared Nakashima, Russia in course of time would abandon Siberia (which really belonged to the Tartar only three hundred years ago). Such an extravagant scheme seemed unpractical, yet such opinion as this very likely afterwards inspired General and Statesmen politicians at one time had intended to swallow the northeastern corner of the Asiatic continent including the Sentrula government, in order to secure a permanent peace in the Orient.

The Siege of the Russo-Japanese War in 1905 brought back the Southern half below the 50th North latitude of Karafuto to the Japanese possession, embracing an area of nearly 14,500 sq. m.

[illegible]

[illegible] to be interpreted in the following applicable [illegible] the Kurile problem. A [illegible] so clear indeed that [illegible], who was [illegible] about that time with the author in the Department [illegible] Tokyo, under the direction of the celebrated Dr. [illegible] [illegible] wrote to one of the leading papers of that day, [illegible] that the Japanese government should dispose of the Kurile[illegible] to Russia at a certain market price, and then remove the Japanese [illegible] from Yezo to Saghalien. By doing so, declared [illegible], the [illegible] of Ainos would abandon Siberia, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] supposition, yet such opinion as this was likely afterward [illegible] [illegible] below the northwestern corner of the Asiatic continent including the Russian government, in order to secure a permanent peace in the [illegible] Pacific.

The story of the Russo-Japanese War in 1905 brought back the [illegible] 50° below the 50th North latitude of Saghalien to the Japanese possession, subjection as was of parity 1,500 [illegible]

Chapter III

Establishment of the Kaitakushi:

Invitation sent to Gen. Horace Capron.

For a long period the fear of the Northern invaders kept the Bureau-crats in a sentimental state of doubt and anxiety. The new-born Imperial government however could no longer hesitate to exercise its influence in the protection of this long-neglected corner of the Japanese domain, and steps were at once taken to establish a new colonization bureau for the Island of Hokkaido under the direction of the Cabinet. In order to carry out this unprecedented but indispensable function a man like Kyotaka Kuroda became quite needful. Notwithstanding his slight knowledge of a Kuroda like this, the daring spirit of Kuroda yielded to no difficulty or misfortune that stood in the way of progress. At first the Kaitakushi was built right in Hakodate located on ideal harbor of the same name, facing towards the Bay of Aomori in the distance. In May 1871, the site of this colonial government was moved to Sapporo, which ever since has been the capital of Hokkaido. One of the striking features of the capital is the exceedingly wide streets which intersect each other at right angles. The houses there were modeled mostly after the American style of architecture, and were furnished with glass windows and high chimneys for the use of stoves. In this manner the buildings are well protected against violent snow storms and severe winter-cold.

The headquarters of the Kaitakushi in Sapporo was constructed under the direction of James H. Clark, an American architect, invited for the purpose by Gen. Capron. It took nearly three years to build, and was

finished in the month of January 1874. The high three story house with a big dome in the center and liberal sized glass-windows was then considered to be quite attractive. It was much admired both by the aboriginies and those who visited from Main Island, all of whom cheered heartily as they glanced upon the flag of a red star on blue ground, floating in the refreshing air of a new land.

The term of the Kaitakushi was fixed for ten years, and its total income was based upon the taxes and various other sources of revenue of Yezo-ezo amounting to Ten million yen. One-tenth of such income, that is for the opening year, was provided by the Central government in Tokyo, in addition to a subsidy of seventy thousand bushels of rice yearly. Meanwhile the Kaitakushi issued bonds of 2,500,000 yen of which 1,1001000 yen was bought by the Treasury Department. For first Director of the Kaitakushi, Naomasa Nabeshima, one of the old feudal lords, was appointed, and Kintoka Shimizudani for its Vice-Director. Its Director was soon changed to Tsuki Higashikuze, and the chair of Vice-Director was then assigned to Kyotaka Kuroda. From that time there had been successive alternations in the post of Director, while the position of Vice-Director became firmly held with Kuroda until he was promoted to the Director in August, 1874. Then Kuroda abolished the officer of Vice-Director, and continued his seat of Directorship almost until the time of the dissolution of the Kaitakushi.

Even though there are at present about 300,000 inhabitants in each of the cities, Sapporo and Hakodate, and a little over 150,000 in Otaru, considered to be the three leading cities of the Hokkaido, there were only fifty thousand people in the whole island at the opening of the Kaitakushi, with an extent of merely 2,500 acres under cultivation.

fixed in the month of January 1924. The city turns away in
with a big dome in the center and liberal glass-windows was
been considered to be quite attractive. It was much admired by
the central as and there was visited from Palm Island all of whom
showed heartily as they glanced upon the flag of a red star on blue
ground, flutter in the refreshing air of a new land.

The form of the Ambassadorial was fixed for ten years, as the total
income was based upon the taxes and varied other as from of revenue
of approximately amounting to Ten million yen. Half-half of the income
from the for the opening year, was provided by the Central government
in Tokyo, additional as a subsidy of yearly payments amounts of which
amount, the monthly the Ambassadorial income of Japan, was
with 1,100,000 yen was remit by the Treasury Department. The first
Director of the Nation Hall, Count Ishimaki, one of the old Tosa
family, was appointed, and Aikawa Shinichiro for the Vice-Director.
Director was soon arranged to Tokyo Nippon-ya, and the center of Vice-
Director was then assigned to Kobuna Kyoda. From that time there
had been a constant alternations in the post of Director, while the
position of Vice-Director became firmly held with Kyoda until he was
promoted to the Director in August, 1924. Then Kyoda abolished the
office of Vice-Director, and created his post of Director-ship of
until the time of his death, the of the Ambassadorial.

Even though there was at present about 500,000 inhabitants in each
of the cities, Sapporo and Hakodate, and - little over 100,000 in Otaru,
considered to be the three leading cities of the Hokkaido, there was
only fifty thousand people in the whole island at the coming of
Ambassadorial, with an extent of nearly 8,500 square miles multiplied

Toward the end of November 1870 Kyotaro Kuroda, Vice-Director of the Kaitakushi, received orders from the Cabinet to visit America in search of a most suitable and able advisory for the new colonial government, acting as the leader at the same time. This was just one year after Japan's capital had been removed from Kyoto to Tokyo. The main reasons why America was chosen on such a momentous affair were probably the following: firstly, the meteorological as well as the topographical conditions of Hokkaido resembled very much those found in the northeastern States of America; secondly, in the manufacturing and the application of skill in the use of farm machinery America stood as plus ultra; thirdly, America was not only the country that first knocked on the door of Japan and exchanged treaties, but also seemed to be isolated from any eastern controversy, especially as regarded the Russian problem.

When Vice-Director Kuroda of the Kaitakushi paid his respect to President Ulysses S. Grant in the White House, the President naturally discussed the matter first with Gen. Horace Capron who was then Commissioner of Agriculture. Realizing the importance of this essential character in relation of a close neighboring country, the Commissioner immediately summoned his colleagues into his room for an urgent conference, and the conclusion was that someone should be selected from the American citizens at large. Within a couple of weeks Gen. Capron received several applications from various States who were willing to undertake this new arduous enterprise in the Far East. When these ambitious men had gathered in Washington and met the Commissioner, none could satisfy the requirement presented by the Vice-Director Kuroda. On the other hand some of the candidates thought that the island of Yezo was too insignificant in comparison to the huge American continent. Some of them still

doubted if the new Imperial government could maintain the peace which followed the Great Restoration against the remnants of Tokugawa's glory. Others were laboring under a premature apprehension as to those two-sword wanderers who were always anxious to test on anybody their newly sharpened weapons to see if they were sharp enough. After several long meetings and discussions the President began to fear that Kuroda's mission might turn out a failure, unless Gen. Capron would be good enough to sacrifice himself for the mighty task of making Hokkaido an ideal for coming Japanese generations.

On February 28, 1871, the Japanese government dispatched a writ of official appointment to General Horace Capron, designating him as the Head-advisor for the Kaitakushi. On the First of March Gen. Capron accompanying Vice-Director Kuroda went round the different States to call upon leading shops, factories, nurseries, farms, stods, and even dock-yards. They also visited various agricultural institutions, engineering schools, Academies of Army and Navy, the headquarters of Militias, in addition of women's educational bodies. During this tour Kuroda gave out orders to furnish the Kaitakushi, with the various farm operating equipments; such as diggers, hoes, plows, drills, rakes, harrows, cultivators, sowers, planters, threshers, reapers etc. Kuroda assisted by the experts selected many new kinds of seeds, nursery stocks, also pure-bred animals including horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry. Kuroda made contracts with some firms so that the Kaitakushi could obtain from time to time many varieties of seeds, nursery as well as live stocks, and also chemical fertilizers. Meanwhile the Japanese government had forwarded an order to Kuroda to negotiate with certain shipbuilders for two steamboats with the latest improved engines for the use of

Japan's coastwise service.

Prior to his departure General Capron was exceedingly cautious to select the proper aids who would accompany and stay with him during his sojourn in Japan. The General was very fortunate in securing the consent of Dr. Thomas Antisel to act as the adjutant advisor to the Kaitakushi. Dr. Antisel was then in the position of the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in the U.S.Department of Agriculture under Commissioner Horace Capron. Next General Capron succeeded in obtaining a well-known civil engineer from the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company. This was Major A.L.Warfield. As to his own private secretary the General picked out Stewart Eldridge,the Librarian of the Department of Agriculture. By June the 27th when everything was in readiness for his departure Gen. Capron tendered his resignation as Commissioner of Agriculture to the President who handed the General a letter of commendation for the work done while head of the Department. Among many letters of congratulation written to General Capron ,upon his appointment to such responsible position in Japan,there were those from Secretary Davis of the State Department,the Secretaries of Army and Navy,and also the British Minister in Washington. These credentials undoubtedly encouraged this old veteran,General Capron,to step confidently on his course to the Orient.

Chapter IV

Arrival of Gen. Horace Capron in Japan.

Leaving San Francisco on August 1,1871,General Horace Capron and his three associates with Vice-Director Kyotaka Kuroda of the Kaitakushi, after a voyage of about four weeks safely arrived in Yokohama on the evening of the 28th. This date exactly coincided with "the 210th Day" so called(counting from January the First in the lunar calendar)which falls usually on the worst time of the year,for then came hurricane,gale, tempest,tornado and their unwelcome kin. Consequently farmers in Japan at this period of the season keenly watch their paddy-fields hoping to escape the dreadful and seasonable weather,which unfortunately will meet the time when rice-flowers are in full bloom. Fishermen,too,all along the coasts of Japan look with alarm for the approach of this inclement sky which too often leds disaster to both lives and boats.

So the next morning when General Capron and his party had to take a tiny native junk no better than an Indian canoe or African almadia to row a distance of a mile or two,the high waves raged and the rainbow spray shone against the rising sun generously baptizing the strangers. Yet the happy native boatmen almost naked sang merry songs as the junk danced over the roaring sea. Kuroda kept a record telling how the party suffered seasickness for the first time in their long Pacific voyage.

No hotel existed for the accommodation of foreigners in those days. Since the visitors are tall and have the habit of using chairs or sofas there was needed spacious rooms with high ceilings,and only the old Buddhist temple could answer this purpose. Upon the arrival of these

Americans the Kaitakushi offered them some spare corners in the Zojoji Temple in Shiba Park,located in the heart of Tokyo. After they had been well housed in their lodgings and thoroughly rested from their irksome journey the whole day of September 10 was taken up by visiting the Department of Foreign Affairs and consulting with the officers. The same evening a grand reception was arranged for Gen. Capron and his party,in the detached palace called the Yenryokan. Prime-Minister Sanjo acted as the toast-master on this special occasion,assisted by Foreign-Minister Iwakura,Minister Ohki of Public works,and State-Councillors Kido,Itagaki and Okuma,in addition to Vice-Minister Terajima of Foreign Department, Director Higashikuze and Vice-Director Kuroda from the Kaitakushi,and a certain Oyama as the temporary secretary for this gathering. In order to complete the most lucky number of sixteen,denoting the petals of the chrysanthemum,the Imperial Insignia,there appeared a plain Japanese farmer,namely,Sen Tsuda. His eldest daughter,Miss Umeko Tsuda,has become an outstanding woman-educator,and has built one of the most popular as well as most flourishing girls' schools in the Empire. His son Mototika Tsuda was a long cherished friend of the author,and they once lived together in New York City some fifty years ago. Sen Tsuda was the pioneer scientific agriculturist in Japan,and devoted his whole life to encouraging the natives both in farming and stock raising. He had always appeared as a practical farmer,not pretending to any high scholarship. He built a private school of agriculture,translated several foreign books on rural problems into Japanese,and edited the first farm journal.

It will be exceedingly interesting to any one who is anxious to learn something of Japan's political history,to examine closely those who sat round the table at this reception. Without doubt every one had recognized

in those days Kido,Itagaki and Okuma were the most brilliant stars of Japan's political sphere,especially at the critical period of transition to the parliamentary form of government. Koin Kido,who had once represented a commander of the Choshu force in bringing about the Great Restoration,has also acted as the sub-envoy upon the Iwakura mission sent abroad in 1871. It was Kido who first presented a petition to the Emperor Meiji on the importance of constitutionalism,(the author was permitted to see the copy of the Kido's manuscript preserved at the home of Marquis Shigenobu Okuma). Kido kept his official position as the Chief advisor to the Cabinet till his death. Taisuke Itagaki who was once a powerful retainer of Tosa clan had assisted Kyotsuna Kuroda in subduing the Shogunate's remnants revolting in the North-eastern district of the Honshu. As the foremost hero to fight for the people's right of suffrage,the name of Itagaki is known throughout the Japanese Empire. He was the real founder of the Liberal party,and became its first leader. This body was the pioneer of Japan's political associations,and was most influential in having the largest membership. Itagaki also made himself quite famous by declining the privilege of peerage for his heirs. Shigenobu Okuma was one of the noted figures among the retainers of Hizen clan. Right after Itagaki had built the Liberal party Okuma formed the Progressive party of which he was made the leader. These two parties had been always bitter enemies in the House of Commons. In general the members of Liberal party were the men of reckless valour who often resorted to brutal force,whereas those in the Progressive party relied much upon eloquence and were sometimes led into too much exaggeration. Itagaki once acted as Minister of Interior:Okuma was noted as both

Minister of the Treasury and of Foreign Affairs. Okuma held the Chair of Premiership;Itagaki not. Okuma built the great Waseda University,and served as its president for several years. Both Itagaki and Okuma faced assassins;the former being severely wounded,and the latter losing a leg. Takato Oaki who like Okuma was a retainer of Hizen clan,and was noted as a man of extreme serenity. Although he was very active in Cabinet he was best known as the originator of the Department of Education and also as a most able Minister of Justice. When the Department of Public Works was first organized Oaki became its Minister. This Department,however,lasted only for two weeks,when it was converted into the Department of Education which appeared three days after the above-mentioned grand reception was held.

The date of the Imperial audience for General Horace Capron was fixed for the 18th of September,when the royal carriages escorted by a guard of cavalry were sent for the General. Except when foreign ministers had presented their official credentials there was but one other occasion when the Imperial audience was ordered and that was the visit of Duke Edinburgh. In a house built for the ceremony like this within the compound of the Chiyoda Castle,by His Majesty there stood Prime-Minister,Foreign Minister,the State-Councillors,and Vice-Director of the Kaitakushi in front of General Horace Capron and his three associates.

CHAPTER V

The Tokyo Branch of the Kaitakushi:
Currency used in those days.

The Kaitakushi was first organized as one of the sections in the Department of Public Works. It was,however,soon transferred to the direct jurisdiction of the Cabinet. Although its Headquarters was established in Hokkaido,the Director being simply an honorary position had remained in Tokyo,and even the Vice-Director,who was supposed to be the acting manager had very seldom visited his main office. Meanwhile,Michitoshi Iwamura,an old retainer of the Tosa clan,was appointed as the superintendent of the Kaitakushi,spending his most time in Hokkaido. Its branch started in Tokyo in October 1870,on the bank of a moat,under the name of Tohkabori(Koamicho,Nihonbashi),soon became an useful office. This was shortly afterwards removed to the lesser temple ,Seikoin,located in the rear of the Zojoji,Shiba Park.

Upon the arrival of Gen. Capron the Kaitakushi purchased three large tracts of land from the old feudal lords,and named them as the Kaitakushi Experimental farms No. 1,No. 2 and No. 7. No. 1 farm embraced over thirty acres and was situated at the end of the Aoyama Boulevard,a part of this place was afterwards occupied by the Aoyama Gakuin(a Methodist Seminary). This No. 1 was devoted entirely to the raising of several improved species of grains and vegetable crops,such as,wheat,barley,rye, oats,corn,peas,beans,turnips,onions,carrots,tomatoes,lettuce,cabbages and various kinds of melons and potatoes. No. 2 farm of over thirty-five acres was situated across the Boulevard,opposite to No. 1 farm,included the present site of the College of Agriculture of the Tokyo

Imperial University(recently moved to the Yayoigaoka,Hongo District where the Colleges of Law,Science,Literature and Medicine met together on the same ground). This experimental farm was intended solely for a nursery-bed of fruit-trees and also for small fruits like berries,flowering plants,and forestry stocks. Among the fruits grown there both of large and small were apples,cherries,pears,grapes,apricots,plums,peaches, strawberries,raspberries,currants,etc. Farm No. 2 was located back in the Azabu district which was then considered to be on the outskirts of Tokyo. It occupied nearly sixty-five acres,and the present building of the main-office of Japan Red-Cross Hospital situated a portion of this old No. 2 farm. Here a large space was used for the cultivation of animal feeds,including timothy,orchard-grass,redtop,blue-grass,fescues, rye-grass,vetches,lupins,clovers,kales,lucern,alfalfas,rutabagas,etc. With this there were kept all sorts of farm implements as well as farm machinery,for the purpose of showing the young agriculturists how they worked. The main routine of this No. 2 was meant for the breeding and the rearing of various kinds of domestic animals,starting with the Shorthorn breed for dairy cows,and the Devon breed for meat cattle. As to Sheep husbandry the Southdown,Spanish Merino and Lincoln breeds were tried,while for pigs the breeds of Barkshire and Suffolk used. At the start,E.M.Shelton was assigned as foreman to Farm No. 1,Louis Boemer to No. 2,and Thomas Taylor to No. 3,but after the departures of Shelton and Taylor,Farms No.1 and No.2 came under the control of Boemer,and No.3 in charge of Edwin Dun.

In transporting the delicate seeds from far distant lands Gen. Capron had labored with extreme care,knowing as he did of the total failure of the seeds sent some years before from New York to Shanghai. So,this

time he tried the experiment of packing them in sugar,and also paid much attention to the wrappings of the nursery stocks. Again,he spent liberal sums of money so as to ensure the safety in conveyance of the many high-bred animals during their long and most trying journey both by land and sea. Since Gen. Capron had been a scientific farmer himself of several years' experience not only in farming but also in animal industry and horticulture he was always ready to explain all about them in detail,whenever the Emperor,the Empress and the Dowager-Empress visited any of the above-mentioned three farms.

After the departure of General Capron from Japan and the removal of the Kaitakushi school from Tokyo to Sapporo,Kuroda was promoted to the directorate of the Kaitakushi. This caused Kuroda to devote himself more fully to the development of the Hokkaido,where he had to spend most of his time. At the same time the Tokyo branch was dissolved,though the three farms created by the Kaitakushi were maintained until the time when the said colonization government was closed in the early part of 1882. The site of these experimental farms then were sold both for public and private uses,and whatever animals were left transferred to the Imperial Stud in Shimosa Province.

For future reference a brief statement should be made here in relation to the currency which prevailed in the days of General Capron. Until the time of the Great Restoration the standard rate of payment was officially based on the amount of rice. The fluctuation of the market price of rice caused somewhat variation for income. Toward the latter part of the Shogunate administration the relative value of gold to silver was just 7 to 1,whereas the rest of the world kept its ratio at 15 to 1. This strange

rate of exchange encouraged the crafty foreign merchants to sell gold and buy silver in Shanghai,and to practice the reverse in Yokohama. In this manner they enjoyed a profit of 200% on every trip. Because of a meagre knowledge of foreign exchange Japan did suffer greatly from the tremendous exodus of gold until the Shogunate issued an order stopping the sale of the Japanese "Koban",which was made of almost pure gold.

Japan has changed from the silver standard to the gold standard,and to bimetallism,and this has created frequent fluctuations in the ratio between gold and silver. The monetary system in Japan from auric weight to the face value of the currency was put into effect in January of 1872, when the Western method of coinage was adopted. This new regulation of legal tender brought about strange contrasts in the amounts paid in salary to the different foreign employees. Some wished to have gold, some received the Mexican silver coin,and others were satisfied with the currency issued by the Japanese government. In the case of Gen. Capron he preferred to receive the amount of Ten thousand dollars as his annual payment in gold. In those days Japanese high officials sych as the Prime-Minister and the Cabinet-members were to receive the montaly salary of 800 yen and 500 yen respectively,while the skilled stone-mason or carpenter could hardly get five yen per month.

When the first foreign exchange was started in Yokohama in 1874 the average rate of exchange was $101,50 in New York. The Yokohama Specie Bank as the medium of foreign exchange was established in 1880,and the author still recollects that when he first visited America in 1886 the rate on American money was $79,00 for 100 yen. This rate suddenly dropped to $49 when Japan adopted gold standard in 1897.

CHAPTER VI

The Craze for Occidental Culture: Agricultural Education: Aspiration of Japanese Women.

Immediately after the decline of the Anti-Foreign feeling followed on the restoration of the imperial throne there was manifested a great desire for Western culture. Instead of sending Japanese students abroad to study, public opinion rather inclined to persuade the government to invite teachers from foreign countries to Japan to instruct the natives. By so doing these foreign teachers would discover proper methods to develop the Japanese scholars in accordance with their native habits and uses. At the same time the opportunity of acquiring the Western civilization would be made available to more students. There were at one time about 400 foreign educators throughout the Empire:160 British,69 French, 51 Chinese,41 American,and some Spanish,Danish,Dutch,Belgian,Prussian, Arabian,Swiss,Hindoo,Italian,and even some from theSouth-sea islands and South America. These were well distributed in the various grades,both of government and private institutions. At the same time some natives who had returned from their visits to European or American colleges started schools of foreign languages in Tokyo,which included those headed by Keio Nakamura,Jirikichi Naruto,Shimpachi Seki,Shohyo Mitsukuri,Yukichi Fukuzawa,Genichiro Fukuchi etc.

It has been always difficult for the Japanese to find foreign words properly translated into the native language;hence many Portuguese,Dutch and Spanish words continued to be used to designate the articles which came from these respective countries. This was the case previous to the Great Restoration when the Anti-foreign sentiment prevailed. Now at the

beginning of the new epoch,the attitude of the government was to speed the development of Westernization,and as there was little time to think of new versions of foreign languages,the nation had to adopt those strage terms as they came,especially so in the case of nouns or name words.

The way of cooking food,the style of dressing,foreign clothes made of wool instead of silk or cotton,the wearing of hats,wearing shoes instead of wooden clogs,sitting on chairs instead of the floor,using pens and pencil instead of a hair-brush dipped in India-ink,reading letters from left to right instead of up and down,etc. All these were absolutely new to the native Japanese. The appreciation of Western arts and music came rather slowly as compared with the apprehension of Western literature and sciences. Meanwhile the high officials in the government were interested in the Western dancing,believing such might facilitate the international approachment Among those merchants who were engaged in foreign articles went to quite an expense in building a huge dance-hall after the model of some of the noted European casinos,knowing the waltz or the quadrille by mingling the foreigners and Japanese would certainly incre se their trade. This hall was named as the "Rokumei-kan"(the word signifies the house of crying-deer),of which the skelton of old building stands even now right on the next lot to the Imperial Hotel. It is but a reverie of over sixty years,when those grey-haired wives of dignitaries and millionaires with diamond rings and gold bracelets,perfumed profusely and clad gorgeously after the latest Paris a-la-mode,wearing mammoth bonnets reminding one of mammoth,though conscious enough of the cold on their bare arms and the pains of their tight shoes,looked arrogantly upon the commoners. So-called civilized ladies gathered almost everynight in the Rokumei-kan regaled themselves on cocktails,gin,cognac,,champagne and all sorts of

high-proof beverages,and danced with men till midnight or still later. Japan' long habitude had,on the contrary,been to keep the sexes separate as far as possible. In the primary schools boys and girls sat apart from each other,and never tried to walk together;and after that grade no co-education was permitted. No theater was then allowed to perform a play in which both sexes appeared on the same platform. Neither did a refined woman use strong drink or stay out late at night alone. Such striking contrasts in behavior soon created a gap between mothers and their daughters which raised a constant agitation in educational circles. The school teachers and newspapermen could no longer hesitate to express a bitter remonstrance,and the utopian dreams of these high-spirited women sadly came to an end. This sudden check to the extravagant modernism, however,justified the scholars of the Confucian doctrine,the teaching of which seemed to retard the progress of Occidental culture. Ever since then there have always existed two distinct schools:Progressive and Conservative(so-called the Left and the Right)among all classes,not excluding political parties. In other words,Some Japanese run headlong toward anything new and attractive,whereas others too tenaciously adhere to ancient customs as well as manners.

In October 1870,Japan for the first time sent Yurei Mori to Washington as secretary of a Japanese legation,and later he was empowered to act as minister. This was the first attempt that Japan had undertaken a foreign diplomacy in foreign country,which was fourteen years after the first American legation was established in Tokyo. A fault was with Mori who went blindly in absorbing the Western culture ,by forgetting the real nature of the Orient,suggested to the prudential Kido,that Japan should give up the native language and adopt the English language instead. On

Japan this flood of Occidental culture generated a great commotion among the scholars of Orientalism. Thus the blaze of Western civilization swept over the tender sprouts grown upon the new Imperial regime, and the government to prevent indiscriminate man slaughter by prohibiting the people the wearing of swords, other than those who were permitted. The calendar had to be changed from the lunar to the solar system. To build railways, to operate telegraphs and to encourage foreign trade, were taken as the first necessary measures for the new Japan. The nation at large was anxious to acquire the knowledge of the Western world in science, medicine, law, military, literature, agriculture, arts, music etc.

General Horace Capron sailing on this tide of Western worship was exceedingly lucky, and found no difficulty in carrying out his plans. By January 2, 1872, he had already presented his first official report to the Japanese government. In it he emphasized the need of agricultural education among young farmers, for whom Takaton Ohki, who recently became the Minister of Education, agreed to build a school of agriculture in connection with the routine work of the Kaitakushi. It was opened on the January 20, 1872, and Ikunosuke Arai, one of the Kaitakushi officers, was appointed as its president. For the classes of chemistry, physics, mining etc. Dr. Antisel presided, and Lieutenant Wasson taught mathematics, surveying and English. At the beginning the number of the students was limited to one hundred, and it was considered something unique that thirty Ainus were found in this group. Hajime Motoda whose name appears in the Introductory Chapter should be counted as a student in that first class. A majority of the students had come from the families of the old feudal retainers, and were accepted regardless of age or previous education, and

were exempted from any entrance examination. This caused some confusion in the recitation rooms, and the lack of the knowledge of the English language on the part of most students, often brought many misunderstandings between the American teachers and the students. Meanwhile Gen. Capron invited several foreigners to teach the school, as both Wanson and Antisel had to devote their entire time to the welfare of the Kaitakushi itself. Previous to his departure from Japan Gen. Capron consulted fully with Minister Oki in order to raise the rank of the school to that of a college, for which an age-limit and an entrance examination would be absolutely required.

To this new college 24 students were matriculated, and when the Kaitakushi institution at Shiba Park was ready to move the site to Sapporo in August of 1875, Professor Calvin took them on board s.s. 'Cambridge' (a sister-boat of 'Capron-maru'). General Capron left Japan in May of the same year, and from the time of his return to America until his death he was a most faithful friend to Japan. It was on November 20, 1874, that the proposal to elevate the rank of the school to that of a college was made, and the date of the official sanction was February 22, 1875. William S. Clark who came to Hokkaido as the head-teacher for the Sapporo Agricultural College, through the courtesy of Gen. Capron, stayed in there for only eight months. Clark was only a employee of the Kaitakushi having no relations with the Japanese central government such as General Capron had. When the ten years' term of the Kaitakushi expired in 1882 the colonization work was transferred to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and in 1886 it was handed over to the administration of the new Hokkaido prefecture government. Although this college of agriculture came under the direct management of the Department of Education in

were exempted from any entrance examination. This moved some popular to see technical courses,and the lack of the knowledge of the English language caused the part of most students,after brought many misunderstanding between the English teachers and the students. The social life forms further several difficulty in their experiences and adjustment had to develop self-reliance like as the majority of the students in Hawaii. Thanks to all experience from them upon. Carpenter resulted fully with Minister Ohai in order to raise the rank of the school to that of a college,for which an age-limit and an entrance examination should be most-rely any land.

To this new college 24 students were matriculated,and when the Exhibition at Sydney Park was ready to move the site to Sapporo in August of 1925,Professor Galvin took them on board s.s.'Gambu-maru' (a sister-boat of 'Carpon-maru'). General Carpon left-Japan in May of the same year,and from the time of his return to America until his death he was a most faithful friend to Japan. In his [illegible] May the requested to arrange the name of the school to that of a college was made,and the date of the official erection was February 8,1926. William S. Clark who came to Hokkaido as the head-teacher for the Sapporo Agricultural College,[illegible] the secretary of Com. Marine,[illegible] Chamber Commerce Japan Society. There are still a [illegible] of the Japanese Nation in relations with the Japanese Marine Law-[illegible] Carpon had. When the ten years' term of the Scientists expired in [illegible] the relations were not satisfactory to the Department of Marine Japan and Commerce. In 1924 it was [illegible] that the [illegible] from Tokyo University [illegible]. Also [illegible] three years under the direct management of the Department of Marine.

1923,it was some time before the name of the Sapporo Agricultural College was changed to the Agricultural College of the Hokkaido Imperial University,for which a great deal of credit is due to Hajime Motoda. By the way Motoda is a graduate of the Law College of the Tokyo Imperial University,but had never been a student at Sapporo.

Of the distinguished statesmen in the early stages of the Meiji era Kyotaro Kuroda was thought to possess little understanding of feminicity. He had always seems to be either a soldier of reckless valour or a peasant of rustic family. He had never been known as a man of music,or arts or literature. Notwithstanding his former ignorance of how to treat the tender sex the disposition of Kuroda toward women became entirely reversed on his return from America. During his solitary abroad Kuroda had learned to what degree American women had served as workers for the general welfare in civic activities,and how many of them had contributed to their husband's successes. Kuroda had visited several female institutions as well as woman's clubs in that country. This inspired him to propose the establishment of a girls' school which was formally opened on October 15,1871,exactly after the arrival of General Capron in Tokyo. For the first time in Japan,Her Majesty the Empress attended the opening ceremony,and graciously expressed her heartfelt gratitude that the problem of woman's elevation in society was being solved. Besides native women-teachers there were two Dutch and one English women as instructors. Taking advantage of this rare opportunity five young Japanese girls were sent by the government to America,leaving Yokohama on November 15 of the same year that the notorious mission party of Iwakura had proceeded),to attend the schools and take up some

lines of studies. The youngest of these girls was Miss Umeko Tsuda aged eight. Soon afterwards a Normal school for women was built, of which David Murray became the head-teacher, being recommended by Gen. Capron. About this time there was founded in the Shiba Park another woman's institute specialising in the French language and etiquette, in order to fit the scholars as appropriate wives for the promising future diplomats. Moreover because of the boom in women's education the government had to build the numbers of girls' High schools throughout the country.

CHAPTER VII

Specification to the Japanese government from Gen. Capron:
Organization of the Colonial Militia:
Emigrant Farmers.

The first thing that impressed General Capron on his taking up office was the urgent need of a national meteorological observatory. Japan, being a continuation of numerous archipelagoes stretching from the northeast to the southwest, the atmospheric phenomena in the islands differed considerably from that of, say, the British Isles. Furthermore, the natural conditions surrounding the Hokkaido varied greatly from that of the Main Island and those adjacent, and their climate and soil differed so much that they could hardly be compared with one another. The humidity of Hokkaido is nearly three times that of the rest of the Empire, excepting, of course, those islands lying still farther to the north. Then Gen. Capron took up the matter of triangulation, topographical survey, soil analyses, methods of cultivation, mixings of fertilizers, etc. In order to fully develop long neglected land of such an immense area the work could be accomplished only by the use of improved farm machinery, the motive power to be supplied either by horses or cattle. Moreover the virgin soil enriched as it was with humus almost over the whole Island still needed an abundant supply of animal manure. The extermination of injurious and poisonous weeds, and the application of both manure and chemical fertilizers required much experience in tillage. At the same time, the golden rule to improve the barren land by the plantation of nutritious grasses and clovers, so that the animals might be nourished therewith, could not be overlooked.

Although the free grants of arable land tempted many ambitious men

out of the thickly populated interior of the Main Island,the narrow paths then the only means of travel,were a great hindrance both to transportation and to communication. Major Warfield,who acted as a herald of the Hokkaido project,displayed remarkable success as a road-maker,especially in the construction of the highway from Sapporo and Otaru to Hakodate,thus connecting the three most important cities of this Island. Meanwhile Warfield built the first iron-bridge over the rivers intersecting the highway. He dredged the harbors,and facilitated the means of an irrigation and drainage system for the farm and the paddy-field. He also utilized the Sorai river to produce water-power for both a saw-mill and flour-mill. It is said that in this saw-mill that over 15,000 cubic feet of lumber were handled every day. Gen. Capron,after his arrival in Japan,spent most of his time in Tokyo,consulting with officials of the Kaitakushi,regarding new plans which were constantly coming up. He had to visit the three experimental farms described in another Chapter. He attended from time to time to the new orders sent abroad for seeds,nursery stocks,for breeding and draft animals,implements,machinery,etc. When these things arrived,Gen. Capron himself had to receive and inspect them. He had to write to various countries including America for men who were destined for all sorts of occupations in relation to the Kaitakushi. To accomplish all these duties Gen. Capron confined himself in Tokyo for nearly a year before proceeding to Hokkaido. In June 1872,Rear-Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, commanding the 'Colorado' U.S.N. visited Yokohama intending later to proceed further north. Taking advantage of this opportunity Gen. and Mrs. Horace Capron accompanied Commander Jenkins,and made their first trip to Hokkaido. On this voyage General did not spend more than twenty-

hours,whereas his land itinerary on horse-back from Hakodate to Sapporo took him nearly a month. When he repeated a similar journey in the following year,however,he accomplished it in much quicker time,having the benefit of well-built roads. Gen. Capron made still another trip to Sapporo in the summer of 1874,to attend the opening exercise of the new building of the headquarters of the Kaitakushi.

Among the many problems confronting a new country like Hokkaido,the question of national defence was considered as of vital importance. On this matter Kuroda frequently talked with Gen. Capron,and finally they organized a Militia fashioned after the American volunteer corps. Those who worked on the soil were to learn how to take up arms in time of need. These special farmer-soldiers were carefully selected from the three prefectures;namely,Miyagi,Aomori and Sakata. The first recruits were enrolled from 200 families,numbering 1,500 youths whose duty it was to serve for two years. Drilling of the volunteers was commenced in January 1875. Previous to this Kuroda had been promoted from Major-General to Lieut-General,and from Vice-Director to Director of the Kaitakushi. This placed Kuroda at the Commander of the Militia,a position which gave him as much power as if he were the Governor-General. The Militia was first started in the tiny village of Kotoni on the outskirts of Sapporo, led to establish two other branches one in Yamahana and other in Yebet .

Regulations for the control of imigration to the Hokkaido had been enacted in the summer of 1869,two years before the arrival of Gen. Capron in Japan. These imigrants were to be of two classes:first,ordinary peasants who received the subsidy before they started from their home;and

second,those who migrated voluntarily. In the following year,a land act was passed fixing the maximum size of the farm for every family at 85 acres,the government sold the ground to the farmers at a price between 85 sen and yen 1,50 per acre according to the location and the character of soil. These different conditions can be divided of three classes. For the first class the farmers were required to cultivate the full extent of his land within twelve years,for the second class,fifteen years,and for the third class,twenty years. Should any one fail to complete the work during the specified term of years,they were compelled to return the land to the Kaitakushi without receiving any compensation whatever. This would prevent speculation in the land and promote the development of Hokkaido. Nevertheless the colonization government tried to encourage these young farmers,by renting them machinery free for the first year also giving them houses. To some of the more diligent peasants had been advanced the capital needed to secure seeds,fertilizers and for other operating expenses. This pecuniary aid from the government ceased after July 1875,when the rural condition became no longer needed.

It would seem unfair if this Chapter should close without paying tribute to the character of those emigrants to whose energy is due the splendid features of the Hokkaido of today. The lot of the old retainers of the feudallords when the dawn of the Great Restoration came and deprived them of their source of living was indeed a sad one. They were rather proud and tried to keep up their former dignitary in spite of being on verge of stravation. Many of them could be seen on the streets holding tooth-picks in their mouths,pretending that they had

just finished a good dinner. Some engaged themselves as private tutors: others opened fencing-schools as exercises in physical culture. Those who had capital engaged in keeping shops or stores,and these ventures usually resulted in failure. Many of those who did not dare to exhibit their poverty in public saw in a distant land like Hokkaido a precious spot for solace. So these removed their families,who for some years lived in old Yedo(now Tokyo)under the direct control of the Shogunate previous to the Restoration,to the shores of Nemuro or Soya,and under the disguise of intrepid fishermen sailing over the high sea in search of fortune. More than a thousand of those disposed retainers went to the Hokkaido as pioneers of the intellectual classes. Toward the latter part of 1868,some 700 adventurers from the Yechigo and Ohu provinces rushed into the neighboring villages of Sapporo to open new and fertile soil. Then several groups of peasants from the Hizen,Higo and Iwashiro Provinces followed with a similar object in view. In 1878 some retainers of the Owari Province who were not successful in their small industries,and several disappointed families from Awa Province found their way to the forests in Hokkaido. About that time a big party of old retainers of the Choshu clan and their families,under the superintendency of one of the author's uncles,migrated to the then quite insignificant village of Yoichi. The name Yoichi now sweetly sounds as the home of the best apple. Later there was established a joint stock company in Tokyo,under the name of Kaishinsha ,to handle emigrants going to Hokkaido,and many farmers from the Provinces of Tosa,Aki,and 'San-Etsu' were looked after by this new organization. After the dissolution of the Kaitakushi in 1882 the central government passed a law that those who resided in Hokkaido should consider there as their legal domicile.

Today Hokkaido embraces three million people,with an annual production of above half a billion yen,and still there is abundant opportunity awaiting men of promise and ability.

Chapter XIII

AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE of the Kaitakushi.

In the year 1815 there lived in the Nambu district in the prefecture of Aomori a Buddhist monk called 'Sugawara M'. On giving up his priesthood he took the new name of Heiyemon, and organized a body of practical farming pursuit. They crossed the Tsugaru strait and settled at the little village of Hanaga, not far from Hakodate, where they were quite successful in raising grain crops, such as wheat and barley. There, in 1808, a forestry nursery was started. Yet a colony of farmers from the Hakodate commissioner sent by the Bakufuate in 1864 to Ezo to cultivate the Yezo Museum was a total failure. When General Okimizadani became the Governor of Hakodate in April 1868, a German named F. Hartner leased a patch of land about eight acres on the outskirts of the above mentioned Hanaga, in order to raise an orchard. Soon after, this spot was occupied by the Tokugawa's deserters who anxious to exhibit their last smouldering energy against the Imperial government, and they were in desperate need of war funds to carry on the fight. Hartner supplied the rebels with a trifling sum of money, and in return obtained 250 acres of ground for himself. Of course this was unlawful on the part of both Hartner and the insurgents, and as the Great Restoration cleared away sympathizers with the old Bakufuate the Imperial government ordered this German to leave the country, which brought about an international litigation. A man like Kuroda in those days did not wish to be bothered with such a stupid affair, and the Kaitakushi was only too glad to pay Hartner 24,500 yen in

I.

In the year 1[illegible] lived in the Western district in a province of Asaral a Buddhist sect were called 'Sacaramat'. On giving up the priesthood in book the new name of Satyamar, and formed a body of practical learning pupils. They crossed the Ganges and settled at the little village of Nanaro, not far from Lucknow. Here they were quite successful in making their crops, such as wheat and barley. Therefore, in 1808, a large army was dispatched. Left a colony of farmers from the Lucknow commissioner and by a [illegible] in 1784 to survey to cultivate the [illegible] were a total failure. When General [illegible] [illegible] of Lucknow in April 1868, a German named F. [illegible] a patch of land about eight miles on the outskirts of the [illegible] mentioned Nanaro, in order to raise an oak and. Soon after, still got was occupied by the Tamawa's dependers who [illegible] to [illegible] land, [illegible] supply and the Imperial power [illegible] were in desperate need of war funds to carry on the fight. [illegible] supplied the people with a trifling sum of money, and in return obtained 500 acres of ground for himself. Of course this was followed on the part of both Napier and the Lieutenant, and so [illegible]

[illegible] Imperial government ordered this [illegible] be [illegible] which brought about an international litigation. A man like [illegible] the time days did not wish to be bothered with such a trifle, and the [illegible] was only too glad to pay [illegible] 1,500 rupees in

hold to get rid of them. The 18 young apple-trees left by this German were soon destroyed by noxious insects.

Lately Roemer who arrived in Japan only four months after General Capron, brought seeds and nursery stocks of various plants grown in different sections of America. Naturally the earth protecting the roots of these stocks contained some seeds and roots of weeds which greatly annoyed the native farmers. On the other hand many botanists discovered new vegetation growing out of this same soil which had never been seen before in Japan. Some of them proved quite useful as well as interesting. Meanwhile Roemer did not forget to select a legitimate lineage for any new plant, which could be grafted on the native growths. As soon as Gen. Capron planned to build the first flour mill in the Empire, Roemer at once sent a letter to a Canadian authority asking for well-chosen seeds of the species Manitoba No. 1, which was told to be the world's champion wheat for milling purposes. He also gave his attention to the cultivation of numberless varieties of grasses and clovers, because Japan had long ignored the raising of any kind of forage crops. He was quite instrumental in introducing many new sorts of farm crops, such as onions, turnips, cabbages, lettuce, tomatoes, carrots, beets, celery, spinach, corn, potatoes, - especially the Irish potatoes, the present crop of which is worth nearly two millions yen. Naturally some of them excelled the native growths in quality, whereas others turned out to be inferior. It is remarkable that this new horticulturist coming from America paid much great caution to the bringing in of seeds and roots for various attractive as well as delicious fruits, berries and melons, together with the lines of floréaum.

Among the most successful foreign fruits in Japan one can enumerate apples,cherries,grapes,pears,apricots,plums,peaches,oranges, figs,pomegranates etc. Some of them differ much from the native species in shape,color and taste. In Japan there grew the wild strawberry and raspberry,and Farmer succeeded in bringing the American kind of the former,though not the latter. Pumpkins,watermelons,cucumbers,egg-plants,radishes,and various other kinds of greens had been imported into Japan some hundred years ago,which had become almost indigenous. In relation to all the food-stuffs Japanese find the sweet-potato as the most popular root,and has been exceedingly beneficial especially to the poorer class of people. It was brought in by an unknown Japanese school teacher from one of the Loo-Koo islands within a century or so,and at once spreaded throughout the Empire. One might find right in the city of Tokyo today a monument however humble built for this hidden act of charity. The author himself can never sever from his memory of those drivelling snow morning when he was supposed to attend school by his good mother putting an almost red-hot baked sweet potato,wrapped in a clean paper,into the inside pocket of a cotton-wadded garment. This ancient gift kept him warm till noon,when the humble tester was convulsically turned into a most agreeable lunch. Such economical method of warming future promising scholars and statesmen was quite fashionable and prevailed for over half a century. Nowadays bread had made its appearance among the noblemen of the aristocracy,and there being no butter or jam,the tiny bag of sugar went with the bread to give it the proper relish. Now,almost all school children carry sandwiches with various spreads of butter,jam or marmalade.

and that delightful stove-lunch of the past has been entirely forgotten. It may be worth while to point out that the gradual decline of the production of yellow potatoes is compensated by an immense rate of increase in the consumption of the white variety.

The soil of Hokkaido differs from that of the main island of Japan, in being rich with humus and in addition possess superior conditions of physical structure. Unfortunately, however, its summer season is very short, and the scanty as well as oblique rays of sunshine does not render satisfactory results to certain crops. Furthermore this new promising land has to suffer from long droughts, and occasional attacks by brigades of locusts.

Previous to send the fresh orders abroad Hoener was very careful in selecting the kinds of seeds or nursery stocks most adaptable to the soil and the climate of the various localities to be brought under cultivation. And, when the young plants arrived in this strange country Gen. Capron put them first in the nursery-bed, especially fixed for this purpose in Tokyo, where they could enjoy ample time to be well acclimatized, prior to their removal to Hokkaido. At the same time Hoener travelled round the vicinities of both Hakodate and Sapporo, in order to choose the most suitable sites to furnish the nurseries.

In the spring of 18[illegible] Hoener left Tokyo with these foreign-born plants, and started his experiment in the village of Hakodate. He then opened a small branch nursery-garden in a hamlet called Iwamura, Ishikari Province of the same name. No matter how opinion may be divided among the Japanese professors or writers, the author has never hesitated to insist that Louis Hoener, the American horticulturist, was the

genuine pioneer of the edible apples which the Japanese are now enjoying enjoying. The author a few years ago wrote to one of the Japanese leading scientific magazines at length on the history of apple growing in the Empire, mentioning particularly the work done by Roemer. It has been the author's belief that one who tries to steal another's original fame is as bad as any highway robber. Hence there remains a vital need to leave behind an authentic history, for true history is above all laws in existence except natural law.

Indeed the apple is the king of all fruits, and the author would like to devote a few more lines to this subject, so that the people, at least those born in Japan, should stamp the name of Professor Louis Roemer in indelible ink upon every piece of apples grown over there. It is undeniable that those who come in contact with foreign tourists in Japan find that these strangers always admire the Japanese apple, and many of them admit that the flavor, size, shape, color, and variation often surpass some of the famous American products. Yet, the author must confess that Japanese soil and climate are by no means the most favorable for fruit-raising, for the profuse humidity in the air gives the fruits a soppy taste which impairs the flavor, and hastens the rot. That the apple grown in Japan in spite of such disadvantages has won such fame is a conundrum not easy to solve. Previous to the importation of the American apple tree by Roemer no Japanese had dreamed that the apple was an edible fruit. Its Japanese species was simply a crab-apple, just as the American persimmon was originally a crab-persimmon, before the present kind was introduced from the Orient. Lo! a wonderful apple in Japan today : praise ye the Roemer !

To start with, Louis Boemer procured twenty-one pure-bred kinds of apple-trees from a certain nurserymen in the State of New York. In order to avoid confusing the Japanese farmers with strange foreign names Boemer was sensible enough to classify these different varieties by numbers, which were afterward changed into some fancy names by several affected merchants simply to attract their customers by means of nothing but pseudonyms. Thus the names can not usually correspond with the apples according to different crops, and the ambiguous terms apt to lead the people's suspicion. After the departure of Boemer from Japan, these apple-trees were distributed for trial throughout the country at one's request. Today the city of Aomori has become the central apple market for the northern districts of the Main Island, where a crop of about 150,000 tons valued at almost eight million yen is the yearly result of the harvest from yearly three million trees. Of course this does not indicate the entire crop of the country. The small village of Yaichi, which is right close to the Otaru, the most progressing city throughout Hokkaido, has become a famous apple growing spot, so far as delicious taste is concerned.

The fascinating name of Japanese cherry has been well spread all over the world. Nowbeit this tree was grown simply for its blossoms; its fruit being totally unfit for human food. It was also true that Boemer was first brought into Japan several fruit-bearing cherry-trees from America, and at present Japan produces sweet as well as sour cherry fruits like those found in American groceries, amounting yearly to five thousand tons a crop which has sold for

one million yen. Like apple and other fruits cherry cultivation has been gradually pushed from north to south, and today in Hokkaido is raised only ten per cent of the crop, the rest being divided between the prefectures of Yamagata and Fukushima. The natives still have not learned to appreciate the taste and value of this fruit, and the progress of cherry plantation has not kept pace with that of apple.

Until Japan was saved by Boemer through the propagation of the right kind of apple-trees, there existed no fruit-shop in Japan. Today, not only in the big cities like Tokyo or Osaka but in towns capable of supporting at least ten thousand souls, one generally finds fruit-shops beside ordinary grocery stores. It has been the habit of the Japanese to eat only raw fruits, and such people as pie-eaters or dumpling-biters are very few. So in Japan one can easily procure fresh apples almost any time of year, and the price is comparatively reasonable. Although Japan is proud of the native pears which have long been considered to be the queen of fruits and very much different from foreign pears in shape, color and taste. Meanwhile the pears of American origin is also popular among the city folks and gives a crop valued at forty million yen. The Japanese pears resembling the American in shape but in color contain abundant sweet juice somewhat like honey-dew melon, and can be kept through year simply wrapping the pears in good Japanese paper by the skilled hands of fruit-dealers. They have been popularly used among patients suffering from typhoid fever, for which the natives think indispensable.

The Daitakumi easerly persuaded Boemer to incline direct his efforts toward viticulture, both for wine and raisins, and a million

vines were planted around the town of Sapporo. Alas! this undertaking was a total failure, and the author has never seen even the least sign of vinous water at any vintner in Hokkaido. So with the raisins, the Japanese are satisfied with importing them from America.

The author must sincerely ask the reader to keep in mind the following brief note taken out of a memorandum left by Tanner in the hand of his dear friend Edwin Dun. "Although I have tried my best to grow peaches, apricots, quinces, plums and some kinds of melons, the works were very much handicapped by the weathers and by injurious insects. Since the Japanese ravenously ate raw fruits at any time of day much portions of them had been wasted. Could the frugal oriental housewives ever learn how to preserve the fruits by proper methods of cooking or drying or bottling, or even turning them into jams, marmalades, syrup, juice, candies, cakes etc. through the courses of legitimate lessons of home economics, they would certainly straighten the efforts of the Japanese pomologists. In case when these studies were realized in every family in Japan there can be no doubt that the tendency would be to plant more economical fruit-trees in the compound of private gardens or even in the backyard of kitchen. The fast growing numbers of westwaters in future of Japan would certainly bring very severe contests against the overwhelming demand for all sorts of fruits." Perhaps some Japanese girls knew straight the suggestion like this was then considered to be priceless toward their important dietary problem.

There are in Hokkaido rich primitive forests which as yet escaped out the felling[1] axe-men. There are larch, pines, birch, ash, elm, oak, cedar, welnock, fir, maple, beech, zelkova, horse-chestnut, hemlock etc. all in the most luxuriant growth. To clear the heavily wooded country,

larger-tree,cypress,white-pine,acacia,poplar,and many other foreign-grown species. From time to time losses occurred,due to reckless cutting and careless incendiarism especially in the vicinity of old town of Matsumaye,before the time of the Great Restoration,but after the Shogunate became interested in the land of Yezo the forest fires have been gradually decreased. The Meiji government at once began to enforce the law strictly upon its forestry ,and a regulation was passed to prevent any further wildemessory of this kind. Moreover Hyzaemon Matsuno who was the first Japanese scholar who devoted his study for the science of forestry in Germany built the College of Forestry in Tokyo in 1881,and dilligently strived to bring about competent forest-ers for the protection as well as the replantation of trees. This at the same time prevents serious inundations,and also insures an ample water supply to the rice-planters. The record shows that Louis Boerner had supervised the planting over fifteen million young trees of various kinds brought in from Canada and the United States. This was the reason why General Capron had constructed the first saw-mill near Sapporo,using the hydraulic power of the Sosei river.

Chapter IX

Animal Industry of the Kaitakushi

The flora and fauna of the Hokkaido differ widely from those found in the Honshu, on account of varied climate and soil. A very serious trouble in the Island of old Yezo has been of the large number of grizzly bears, which seemed to be native to this section of the Empire. This beast frequently attacked both men and domestic animals. Still worse were the sly wolves which ceaselessly menaced on the paniss. But worst of all was the army of locusts, which devoured the sweet grass, turning a rich pasture into a barren field in a few hours. These such conspicuous enemies visiting Hokkaido, without warning, hindered in great measure, the progress of this primitive colonization. Nevertheless, here Green pastures and Still waters ever await the faithful youths and welcome their obedient animals.

The Ainus were skilled in horsemanship in spite of having no experience in the rearing of the animal. The so-called Yezo pony originally came from the Nambu district, and was characterized as short, sturdy and punchy, not exceeding twelve hands with massive head and crooked legs. Its mare was quite serviceable to the Western stallion. Toward the end of 18th century a man named Tsuntomo Togawa, once a commissioner at Hakodate, tried to breed Nambu horses in the open field of the Asseta village, situated not far from the harbor just mentioned. In this experimental work the Shogunate was deeply interested and encouraged Togawa by sending him several fine stallions to breed from. Then Togawa opened two more studfarms, one in Abuta and other in Uzu

where he crossed Hambo stallions with Nandai mares. The grasses grown on these places were poor both in quality and quantity, and the frequent raids made by wolves and bears worried the horses in great measure. In spite of these difficulties, however, the record shows that at the middle of 18th century the whole Island of Yezo kept nearly 4,500 horses and 750 cattle, and many interesting public auctions of these animals were held. During the period of the Kaitakushi several good stallions were imported from America, and the author is of the opinion that they were mostly of pure-bred American Standard Trotters. Edwin Dun, chief of the animal industry of the colonial government possessed a wide knowledge of horses. He tried to breed the Hambo mare with the imported Percheron or Clydesdale stallion on the newly made pasture of Obihiro, which is now used for a similar purpose by the Horse Bureau of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry. Today Japan's most noted horse-breeding stud is found in Hokkaido, which was started by Dun in 1877. This spot is well adapted to raising saddle horses. The soil is enriched with abundant humus, bear excellent crops of oats, corn and soy beans, besides various kinds of grasses and leguminous plants. The character of the earth is gravelly and of good drainage, both of which are essential for healthy hoofs. The air is remarkably fresh and vigorous, the water is pure and mild. Numerous gigantic trees standing here and there protect the colts from the scorching sun from the terrific blizzard. This ideal pasture was first planned on a great scale, but later in 1877 was curtailed to 20,000 acres, of which one per cent was devoted to the growth of forage crops. In the early spring of

1882 the Neecap Stud was transferred from the Kaitakushi to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and a year later its ownership passed to the Imperial Household Department. When the author was asked in 1910 by the Department last mentioned to purchase Morgan horses from America, it was the intention that these animals should go to the Neecap Stud to live.

The first cattle ranch in the Island of Yezo was established by this same Toyama at about the same time he started his work on horses. The cows and bulls were brought in from the neighborhood of Sambo district, and were reared on the outskirts of Nanai village. Within a few years they were distributed between the towns of Yubetsu and Iwanai. It seems that the Hokkaido farmers preferred horses for hauling and cultivation, for their experience in cattle feeding was very limited. The flesh of their cattle was disposed of whenever foreign vessels approached and anchored in the harbor nearby. When Edwin Dun removed his cattle from Nanai to the Makomenai studfarm located in the vicinity of Sapporo, he introduced the Shorthorn and Durham breeds, which were followed by Ayrshire and Brown-Swiss, and still later by Guernsey and Holstein Friesian. Of course these were milking breeds, and the demand for raw milk in those days being very limited, what was left over had to be used in making powdered milk and cheese.

The author cannot agree with Dr. Jinei Yokoi, a noted professor of the Tokyo Imperial University, who contributed an article to the Japanese Encyclopedia called the "Hyakkasenshe", published in Kanda, Tokyo, that the use of milk in Japan was greatly discouraged by Buddhism. It seems to have no evidence that any Buddhist priest ever made objection

to the drinking of milk. Indeed Buddha himself constantly used this beverage,and was fond of cheese and butter. It was the Hindoo who taught dairy industry to the Westerners,and today British India is unexcelled in the world so far as the numbers of cows are concerned. Notwithstanding his meagre knowledge of live stock,it has always seemed to the author that there were at least six reasons why the progress of Japan's dairy industry was retarded:first,Japan started to use milk as a sort of medicine when it was introduced with Buddhism from Korea,and the people were taught that an excess of drinking milk would injure the body;second,the Japanese had not learned the food value or proper method of its application to cooking;third,the lack of hygiene in the care of cows resulted in an unpleasant odor associated with milk,which very likely discouraged one's appetite;fourth, having no proper way of cooling the milk the constant increase in bacteria seen tended to sour the beverage;fifth,it had long been a habit with the Japanese to consume a great deal as diet,especially in the raw state,and such food would not harmonize well with a beverage like milk; and sixth,the scanty number of the bovine family combined with the difficulty of obtaining suitable feed caused the price of milk to be unreasonably high among the humble class of people who were anxious to use it.

Among the breeds of beat cattle in the Kaitakushi,under the direction of Edwin Dun,were the Devon and the Hereford,with both of which a medium success was achieved. On account of climate,soil,feed and surroundings,including the condition of markets,Hokkaido could not be said to be an ideal place of raising animals for meat. For this aim

the western provinces of the Main Island or the Shikoku,Iyo,Aki,Tajima, Omi,Tamba etc. are very much better in every respect. Some thirty years ago the author was incidentally asked by some of the leading cattle breeders in one of the above mentioned regions how to improve the native black cows,usually called the "Iyo-ushi",when he did not hesitate to recommend them to import the pure-bred Aberdeen Angus.

A stranger by the name of Rice,supposed to be an American,was mentioned in one of the old Yezo records,as a shepherd with a few sheep, wandered on the back-hills of Hakodate. The author,however,got the notion those were probably goats kept for milking purposes. In the days of the Dutch predominance some three hundred years ago,they had taught the Japanese farmers living in Nagasaki to feed the milch-goats upon the barren portion of the rolling hills of the Unzengatake, and there one still finds their horned descendants. These Unzengatake goats must have been the breeds of Toggenburger and Saanen,and those in Hokkaido of those days were in all likelihood the Nubian breed. The fact is that the Japanese knew so little about sheep,and until a few years ago there was no picture of a sheep exhibited even in the art galleries. It seems that one of the principal reasons why the people in Japan dislike mutton was the fact that they never had a chance to taste the meat from the Southdown. This was the opinion of His Majesty the King of England,when the author was received in 1920. This must be true,for the American government keeps their breed.

It has been said that when one dog barks a falsehood ten thousand others keep barking it as truth. Sagacious writers visiting Japan

from various countries often flattered both their own publishers as well as readers a little too much by their stimulating and exaggerating pens. Previous to the war between China and Japan in 1894 most Western people,even men of high standing thought of Japan as little more than a land of fairy tales. These foreign tourists,being totally ignorant of both the language and geography of the Empire usually had quoted from the books written by previous authors who knew no more than themselves. The author with much regret frequently meets with even in the pages of reputable Encyclopedias,articles full of errors and misrepresentations,so far as these related to Japan and her environment,and he hopes urgently that such errors shall be quickly revised and rectified. Let us go into a library and take from the shelves the books descriptive of Japan. There one surely finds that "Sheep can never thrive in Japan,on account of the spontaneous growth of Bamboo Grass". Such startling statement generally discouraged the poor innocent native farmers in their attempt at sheep husbandry. Now,what do they mean by Bamboo-Grass? This must be the plant which the natives call "Kuma-Sasa(Bambusa nana),in which the words 'kuma' means bear and 'Sasa',bamboo,signifying that wherever one finds this plant there one is very likely to discover bears. The Kumasasa differs tremendously from ordinary bamboo which grows abundantly in southern California,and in other warm localities in various parts of the world. This will not grow on a substantial joint-stalk,it is a low-built shrub. The size of its leaves is usually three or four times bigger than those of the real bamboo,and every green leaf of Kumasasa is harmoniously bordered with a light-cream color. Such an appetizing feature of leaf induced

from various contributors often flattered both their own wisdom as well as readers a little too much by their extra-lasting and sensuous-sing poems. Previous to the war between China and Japan in 1894 most Western people, even men of high standing thought of Japan as little more than a land of fairy tales. Such feelings, particularly lamentable ignorance of both the language and geography of the Empire usually had created from the books written by previous authors who knew no more over themselves. The author will not [illegible] even in the pages of respectable encyclopedias, articles full of errors and misrepresentations, so far as those related to Japan and her civilization, and he hopes earnestly that such errors shall be quickly revised and rectified. Let us go into a library and take from the shelf the books descriptive of Japan. There one surely finds that "Japan never thrive in Japan, on account of the spontaneous growth of Bamboo Grass". Such startling statement generally direct toward the [illegible]

Do they mean by Bamboo-Grass? This must be the plant which the natives call "Kuma-Zasa (Bambusa vulgaris), in which the words 'Kuma' means bear and 'Zasa', bamboo, signifying that wherever one finds this plant there one is very likely to discover bears. The Kumazasa differs tremendously from ordinary bamboo [illegible] in other warm localities in various parts of the world. This will grow on a substantial dot-stalk, it is a low-built shrub. The size of its leaves is usually three or four times bigger than those of the real bamboo, and every green leaf of Kumazasa is beautifully bordered with a light-cream color. Such an appetizing feature of leaf [illegible]

the native to use it to wrap the rice-sandwich called the "Sasamaki-sushi",and also to plant the shrub for the corners of private gardens or public parks,where it made a most attractive combination with the old pine trees and an artistic dwarf shrub along the side of stone-lanterns. Nevertheless those thin stiff leaves of Kumasasa with their sharp edges might prove injurious to the intestines or viscera of tender animal like sheep. Yet clever sheep prefer the sweet scented moss grown everywhere in Hokkaido,reminding the Black-face Highland breed feeding on the noted Scottish heather which flourishes over the rocky moors. Furthermore,as farm cultivation extends the area of the kumasasa diminishes,whereas the number of bear are decreasing the price of bear-stomachs is rising,being considered the best remedy for colic or acute pain in the abdomen. Naturally the leaves of Kumasasa possess an aromatic and saccharaine flavor and the native ponies know no limit in its consumption,and some nurserymen have already taken steps to preserve them.

When the author was sent to America as a Commissioner of Live Stock from the Japanese government,and spoke in Ogden,Utah,January 7,1910,at the Convention of the National Wool Growers' Association,there were approximately 2,000 sheep throughout the entire area of the Empire,according to the official statement. Since then the author had repeated the similar trips twice both to Europe and America,especially on the problem of sheep-raising in Japan. Today Japan,not counting Formosa and Korea,feed little over sixty thousand head of sheep of which Hokkaido keeps more than ten thousand. Meanwhile several native doctors have become interested in goat milk as a food for infants since it is known that its molecules resemble those of mother's milk each other.

In stead of extensive pasture swine needs abundant supply of kitchen leavings,the waste of which in Japan differs in substances between that of the city and the country. Except those who live by the seashore the country-folks use vegetables mostly,while the city people consume the food containing more fat. Moreover,in large cities,all sorts of peas and beans are used plenty bulk to make bean-jams for certain kinds of steam-cakes. In the process of getting these jams the residue,that is the peelings or skins of the peas and beans have wastefully been thrown out. Some crafty merchants began to corner this by-product for piggeries,and soon the price rose higher. Such might indicate the feed for animals in Japan should first be carefully studied in order to carry out animal husbandry successful.

Now regarding the breed of sheep ,Edwin Dun started with Silician as well as Spanish Merino for wool,and Cotswold and Southdown for mutton, and later Lincoln and Shropshire were added dual purposes. With swine Thomas Tayler tried first Barkshire and Suffolk breds on the No. 3 Experimental Farm,mentioned in another chapter,in order to demonstrate the manufacture of bacon and hams. After the arrival of Edwin Dun in Hokkaido,he introduced Chester White and Yorkshire breds from America.

So far Japan had very little trouble with serious epidemics among the horses,except some common ailments,such as spasmodic as well as flatulent colicand ,inflamation affecting the lymphatic glands and the hind limbs. Occasionally the Japanese horses suffered grease,canker, thrush,glanders etc.,and pink eye and bots were found rather common. When the Author returned from Europe and America in 1917,he was asked

by the War Department in Tokyo to visit the various studs in order to investigate the sources of the trouble with which the horses which were then meeting nervous debility(neurasthenia). After close examination of their feeds he concluded that the nutritive elements had been much neglected,especially in the line of roughages. In order to correct this the author was pleased to present to every stud that he visited several sacks of imported grass-seeds such as,timothy,orchard-grass,Kentucky Blue-grass,fescues,and some clovers,along with direction for their planting and growing. On this trip he was surprised to see the horse-dungs ,lavishly piled,sprouting lively green products which proved that the barley given was not being digested properly. He then suggested the army mem that oats should be substituted. Moreover the author could not refrain from protesting against the waste of the precious ingredients in the manure hills. There was neither roof to protect the manure from exposure to the direct sun or from the heavy rain, nor concrete floor and pit to save the liquid from overflowing. Since that time the author has been invited by several sections and schools conducted by Military Department to give lectures on the feeds and feeding of horses to the soldiers as well as the officers.

In respect to the diseases of cattle,there have been several cases of Anthrax,though these were not very serious,especially in Hokkaido. In camparison to Honshu,the Island of Yezo has been much benefited by the systematic cultivation of more nutritious feed,and diseases like Red-water and Black-water have been rare In Hokkaido the cattle met often with lung diseases on account of the sudden change of temperature,though not spreading. It has been found hard to avoid the Warble

fly. Yet,throughout the country,more so in Yokohama,Kobe,Hakodate etc. where the animals come into contact with the newly imported animals,the Foot-mouth disease and Rinderpest were constant annoyance to the veterinarians. Taking this opportunity the author might add that when he first met Max D. Kirjassoff,American Consul General in Yokohama on July 17,1927,with American Ambassador Cyrus E. Woods who had just arrived in Japan,for the first time,the Consul General asked the author to present to the American government a statement regarding the recent activities of bovine complaints in Japan. The author then learned that both the Consul General and Consul Jenks were Yale graduates,which was also the author's alma mater,and the request was fulfilled just ten days prior to the horrible Earthquake of September the First of the same year,when, alas,both these venerable Americans were burned to ashes.

Even to the innocent animal of the bucolic world there exist two fierce enemies which make life most miserable for them: stomach-worms inside,stray-dogs outside. The American government has built a special laboratory at Beltsville,near Washington,for the fundamental study and eradication of the worms;and to restrain the vicious dogs several States have passed laws and many associations connected with both wool and sheep are taking strong measures in fighting against these objectionable beasts. Not only in Hokkaido but also on various sheep farms of many parts these wild dogs are to be met with. In spite of walls nine feet high,which surround the Imperial Farm in Shimosa,the sheep used to suffer from those disagreeable visitors,and the government paid a bounty of a half yen to whoever caught an an invading dog.

When the author was in Korea in 1913 he cultivated thirty-six kinds

of American grass-seeds,which were kindly given by Secretary James Wilson of the U.S.Department of Agriculture,in order to demonstrate the possibility of their growth to the Japanese including the Koreans. On this trip the author was invited by the Director of the Chinese Sheep Experimental Station then kept in Mukden,to which he was pleased to donate a portion of the seeds just mentioned,by showing the Chinese shepherds the way to raise good forages. While in Mukden the author incidentally learned from one of the old Chinese books that the Azalea leaves were poisonous to sheep. Such knowledge proved quite useful when the author opened his farm,the So-yo-no,at Nasu,in 1918,since especially his place had been noted for its exquisite species of azalea blossoms. Indeed these shrubs were exceedingly beautiful to the eyes of city-folks,but to the lover of sheep necessitated their removal.

Cases of Strongylus(stomach-worms) and Trematoda(liver-flukes)among the sheep have been rather common in various sections of Japan. Fortunately in the Soyono,however,there were no trouble from these cases. After a close examinations of several sheep reared in this farm,by Dr. Seihosuke Katsushima and Dr. Osami Yemoto,both being renowned professors of the Veterinary College of the Tokyo Imperial University,they stated in a letter that it was so strange that in the sheep kept in the Soyono, they had failed to discover any symtom of the attacks of either the Strongylus or the Trematoda or even any trace of their ova(eggs). These experienced veterinarians and the author,together with Dr. Sosuke Tee-yama who had been the Director the above-mentioned Imperial Shimosa Farm,came to the conclusion this immunity was due to the character of the soil and the formation of the ground. The Soyono is situated along

the foot of Mount Hasu which is still an active volcano,and the soil has been thoroughly saturated with sulpereous ashes,while the farm rich in humus is composed of gravels and sand,is admirably adapted to the growth of Alfalfa. The farm on the terrace facing to south comes down gradually toward the famous River Naka,being both broad and rapid. In Hokkaido,most parts were more or less adapted to sheep husbandry,in relation to these diseases,could it only avoid the sudden intruders, such as bears,wolves,dogs,and coyote-like foxes. Against both lice and tick Japanese shepherds have been constantly warned,and were cautioned to practice dippings with nicotine or the similar substances once or twice a year. Cases of the maggot fly and the scab parasite were seen occasionally in Hokkaido. Foot-rots could have been avided by keeping the sheep in dry upland which is not much used by the farmers,and careful examination of their hoofs at short intervals.

Now as to the swine Japan met a few cases of Hog-Anthrax and Pig-Typhoid. The common thing in Japan not excluding Hokkaido,seems to be the cholera infected among the swine. Against this the government had been giving notice the owners to stamp out the epidemic by the immediate slaughter of all the animals that have come into contact with. For the swine thus destroyed a certain sum of money always paid in compensation.

It might be interesting to the foreign readers that the College of Agriculture in Tokyo had first started with a Veterinary section instead of an animal industry section,whereas the similar institution in Sapporo began exactly vice versa. This might indicate that Hokkaido being sparsely populated was much benefited from animal complaints.

Before closing this chapter it might be said that the Akkeshi Stock Farm in Nemuro Province was opened in August 1875,for horses and cattle, but later turned it to sheep. Besides the Nescap,the village of Chitose in the Province of Ibari,started to keep breeding horses in July 1876, though this place soon became a special farm for meat cattle,as a branch of the Makomonai of the Kaitakusai,which is now working under the prefectural government of Hokkaido.

After all the author must state that whenever the question of animal husbandry comes forth in Japan,the name Hokkaido always appears first. This long-forgotten Island of old Yezo now embraces an area of two million and half acres of sweet meadows and pastures. The farmers there understand the feeding value of grasses,clovers,oats,corn etc. far better than those who live in the Honshu. Today Hokkaido keeps 700,000 head of horses,70,000 cattle,40,000 swine,and even the number of sheep,which had been long-neglected until a few years ago,already reached 10,000 that is about one-sixth of the total number of sheep in the Empire. According to present day figures the annual production of animal industry in the Hokkaido including dairies has a valuation of over 25,000,000 yen.

Every body in Japan recognizes Edwin Dun as one of the most able and estimable American diplomats ,but how many Japanese know that this same gentleman was a wonderful benefactor to the progressive animal industry that the Empire now enjoys?

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CHAPTER X

Work of the Assistants to General Capron.

In order to assist Gen. Horace Capron in bringing the plan of the Kaitakushi to success, there were employed altogether seventy-five men from different foreign countries: one each from France, Italy, Holland and Switzerland; four each from Great Britain and Prussia; five Russians, thirteen Chinese and forty-five Americans. Some of them came after the departure of Gen. Capron for America, though they were recommended and instructed by him to work in Hokkaido. By gathering some old records it has been found that an English man was employed as a foreman of the Iwanai coalmine, a Russian to place furnaces in factories and houses built after the foreign style, a German to make Western dresses, a Dutchman to act as chief-engineer for dredging, irrigation, drainage, while most of the Chinese were used as farmers, herdsmen, tanners etc. Of the forty-five Americans the author has selected thirty-three names which were more or less known in various lines of their specialization.

(1) Professor Thomas Antisel, who came to Japan with Gen. Capron, was 57 years old, and a man of gravity who attended to his duty very seriously. Although his official position was Vice-Advisor to the Kaitakushi, for which he received an annual salary of 8,000 dollars in gold, he devoted much of his time to geological survey and soil analyses. He acted for some time as the Dean of the Kaitakushi school in Tokyo, when Y. Awai was its president. Prof. Antisel stayed three years until term expired.

(2) Dr. Stuart Eldridge, who was formerly a librarian of U.S. Department of Agriculture, accompanied Gen. Capron to Japan to act as his private secretary. He was then thirty years of age and arranged to receive as salary just half the sum paid to Prof. Antisel. Upon their arrival the

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Work of the Assistants to General Gaspon.

In order to assist Gen. Gaspon in bringing the plan of the [illegible] to fruition, there were employed altogether [illegible] different nationalities - [illegible] from Europe, Asia, Africa and Switzerland; four each from Great Britain and Prussia; five Russians, fifteen Chinese and forty-five Americans. Some of them came after the departure of Gen. Gaspon for America, though they were recommended and introduced by him to work in Hokkaido. By gathering some old records it has been found that an English man was employed as a [illegible] of the Imperial Coalmine, a Russian to place furnaces in Porcelain and [illegible] built after the foreign style, a German to make Western dresses, a Chinese to act as chief-engineer for dredging, irrigation, drainage, while most of the Chinese were used as farmers, gardeners, tailors etc. Of the forty-five Americans the editor has selected thirty-three who were more or less known in various fields of their specialization.

(1) Professor Thomas Antisel, who came to Japan with Gen. Gaspon, was 87 years old, and a man of dignity who attended to his duty very earnestly. Although his official position was Vice-Advisor to the Kaitakushi, for which he received an annual salary of 3,000 dollars in gold, he devoted most of his time to geological survey and soil analyses. He acted for some time as the Dean of the Kaitakushi school in Tokyo, when K. Kuki was the president. Prof. Antisel stayed three years until term expired.

(2) Dr. Edward Siderbe, who was formerly a Librarian of U.S. Department of Agricultural, accompanied Gen. Gaspon to Japan to act as his private secretary. He was then thirty years of age and arranged to receive as salary just half the sum paid to Prof. Antisel. When Gaspon returned the

officers of the Saitakushi were so attentive to the General and his party that the position of Dr. Eldridge became quite insignificant. Yet,the dinner given to them by the Prime-minister on September 10, brought an excellent chance to Dr. Eldridge ,having sat so closely with both Kido and Ohki who were always in deep sympathy with new enterprise on the problem of universal pedagoism. On the dinner table Ohki proposed the establishment of the first public library, to which Dr. Eldridge naturally possessed personal experience. Some voted against this magnificent idea,on the grounds that it was an inopportune time to carry out a scheme like this. Since then Japan has never been successful in organizing an ideal library. Take as an example the Hibiya library which is only the public library under the municipal ordinance of Tokyo. It is now still lying on the long horns of dilemma begging for its existence.Think of it,today the population of Tokyo is about the same as that of Chicago,Illinois, and badly needs a House of Knowledge. The Great Earthquake of 1923 caused serious damage to the structure,and the unsafe building itself is no longer of admitting the people to enter. On the evening of February 21,1928,a few months prior of the author's departure from Japan on the present trip to America,there was held a meeting of the "Friend of Library",when he was incidentally asked to make a speech before the large audience,on the presentation of a letter appealing to Mayor Kobashi to consider at once the question of an improved building. He had no opportunity to learn it any further. This fact would indicate how the importance of an adequate city library is understood by the ardent knowledge-seekers of the metropolis,and of an universal co-operation both for new building and contribution of reference books.

Dr. Eldridge who had been disappointed in his first effort, proceeded to take his second step. He declared to Vice-Director Kuroda that he had practised medicine in America before, and desired to engage the similar profession in Japan. As there has been an unwritten law wrapped up in much red-tape regarding the treatment of native patients by the foreign doctors, Kuroda, after several tedious conferences with his comrades, succeeded in placing Dr. Eldridge to the presidency of the International Hospital in Hakodate, which was then under the influence of the Kaitakushi, for which his salary was to be 5,000 dollars a year. This hospital was first started by a Russian doctor in 1859, and had been operated since by several foreigners and natives. There Dr. Eldridge seemed quite popular, and when his term had expired in October, 1874, the Kaitakushi presented him with a letter of commemoration and a pair of very artistic vases. The citizens of Hakodate together with several representatives from different parts of Hokkaido rendered an elaborate banquet right in the port in honor of the competent American doctor. When the author had failed to trace Dr. Eldridge after that he called on Edwin Dun at his residence of Yoyogi, in Tokyo, who told the author that Dr. Eldridge had gone to China, saying he will build a hospital.

(7) Major A. J. Warfield was a noted engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad prior to his departure from America. He came to Japan on the same boat with Gen. Capron. He never told his age, yet he received a salary of 8,000 dollars yearly. His work was to survey the land and build roads. This brought him to Hokkaido before any of the other foreigners connected with the Kaitakushi. He left the Bay of Yedo on September 27, 1871, about two weeks after he had been presented by Gen. Capron in an Imperial audience. The Japanese boat in which

Dr. Eldridge who had been disappointed in his first effort,proceeded to take his second step. He declared to Vice-Director Kuroda that he had practiced medicine in America before,and desired to engage the [illegible] profession in Japan. [illegible] ng in much red-tape regarding the treatment of native patients by the foreign doctor,Kuroda,after several tedious conferences with his colleagues,succeeded in placing Dr. Eldridge to the presidency of the International Hospital in Hakodate,which was then under the influence of the Kaitakushi,for which his salary was to be 5,000 dollars a year. This hospital was first started by a Russian doctor in 1859,and had been [illegible] representatives from different parts of Hokkaido rendered an elaborate banquet night in the port in honor of the competent [illegible] [illegible] on [illegible] at his residence of [illegible] in Tokyo,who told the [illegible] that Dr. Eldridge had gone to China,saying he will build a hospital.

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he traveled was s.s. 'Tokyo-maru',and he was accompanied 475 native coolies who were to work under his direction. Unfortunately,just a few hours before they reached Hakodate a sudden tempest raging in the Tsugaru straits struck and shipwrecked them. Due to the brave action of the Ainus,however,every soul on board was saved. The long highway between Hakodate and Sapporo,the capital of Hokkaido,had to be widened from a narrow footpath to a road 70-40 feet,and for this arduous undertaking the Kaitakushi furnished Major Warfield with two dozen native officers to control the coolies and also to pick up more laborers,including both native men and women and Ainus too,on the way as they went. One can easily imagine how soon the sandals of the laborers were out,on these irksome untrodden roads,from the fact that each worker was to receive 40 sen a day beside their regular wages,as compensation for their footware. Such road building naturally included harbor-dredging,bridge-building,dike-constructing,etc. in which more than four thousand coolies were employed. Yet the total disbursement for this enterprise did not exceed 850,000 yen,which was considered very satisfactory by the government. The hardest portion of the engineering work on this project was the dike 21 miles along the coast of the little fishing village called Zenibako,where continuous high waves dash against the perpendicular cliffs. This necessitated the work being quickly accomplished upon the shoals between the ebb and flow of the tides. Still the expense of this risky and difficult task was the low figure of only 15,000 yen. Every one in the Cabinet therefore was most agreeably surprised at the faithful and efficient efforts that Major Warfield had rendered,and his worthy name will always be mentioned with high respect. The Major also built the canal between the town of Isshikari and City of Sapporo.

(4) James R. Wasson, who arrived in Japan almost half year later than Gen. Capron and his party, was indeed a very interesting figure among the others. He was then 28 years old, and started his career in Tokyo as a language teacher in the Kaitakushi school. Being a retired Lieutenant of the army engineering corp, Wasson was soon promoted to be an assistant to Major Warfield in various civil engineering works. Lt. Wasson drew the first draft for the colonization militia of the Kaitakushi, and at the same time turned a vast rough field into arable land. So popular a man was Lt. Wasson that even after the departure of Gen. Capron from Japan, he was invited to teach various subjects, by the institution called the 'Kaiseikan', which was then one of the preparatory schools of the Tokyo Imperial University and here he was kept to the year 1878. The Formosa incident which made Lt. Wasson so conspicuous in the pages of Japan's history will be treated more later .

(5) Benjamin S. Lyman came to Japan on the same boat with Lt. Wasson. Upon his arrival Professor Lyman was assigned to the post of chief of the mining section of the Kaitakushi, and was to receive a salary of 4,000 dollars per annum. Howbeit, in a few days this sum was raised to 7,000 dollars, an incident such as never had occurred before or since. He was a man very much loved by the Japanese, especially those who were engaged in mining or in developing oil wells. Not only those in Hokkaido but all who lived in the Empire, could never leave him out of their memory. Prof. Lyman was a man of high thought and had an extensive practice in all lines of mineralogy and metturgy, more so with coal and petroleum. He himself was a great admirer of the landscape and of the people of Japan, and in turn the Japanese tried their best to make life pleasant for him during his stay there. To this most beloved gentleman

the author intends to devote the whole of Chapter XV.

(6) John C. Cutter, a specialist in human anatomy, entered the Imperial in September 1876, and engaged in veterinary work in Sapporo in great success. He also taught physiology in the Sapporo Agricultural College, and later on he was promoted to the chair of agricultural chemistry. Besides all this he practised medicine and was quite popular both inside and outside of the school, which he continually served until his departure from Japan in January of 1887.

(7) Col. Joseph C. Crawford, an expert in railroading, arrived in Japan three months later than Dr. Cutter. He at once visited Sapporo where the people of Hokkaido soon had the privilege of seeing modern transportation at work for the first time in that Island. Col. Crawford was born in Philadelphia in 1842, and a graduate of La Fayette College, which was considered by the Japanese as one of the best institutions in the United States in which to study civil engineering. His full knowledge of railroading both scientific and practical combined together with his beautiful simple-minded attitude endeared him to the native railwaymen. He soon completed the line extending from Poronai to Otaru, a distance of 56 miles; this line was used to convey coal. Then he succeeded in building the double track line in the Provinces of Ishikari and Shiribeshi, in addition to a branch line to the Iwanai colliery. Later, when a group of old feudal lords and others formed a joint-stock company to build the railway connecting Tokyo and Aomori, which is now one of the most important main lines of the government administration, the Colonel was urgently requested to act as chief advisor to the organization, and was rewarded with a salary of 5,000 yen a year. When he was about to leave Japan in August 1881, the Japanese

government awarded him"the 4th Order of the Rising Sun". He was the first person among the foreigners in the Kaitakushi upon whom such a decoration was conferred for distinguished service.

(8) Louis Boemmer,farmer and horticulturist:

(9) Edwin Dun,live stock man and diplomat:

Although the work of these two most useful men during their long years of faithful services for the Kaitakushi was been described in Chapters VIII and IX respectively,the author would like to add something more of their character and their remarkable records in Chap.XVI.

(10) A. Webber was invited to Japan by the Kaitakushi in January 1875,to take charge of tanning operations. His services in this capacity were very beneficial,especially since the region like Hokkaido was the home of numberless wild beasts in addition of domestic animals. Some eighteen centuries ago Japan had invited a few experts in the tanning industry from Korea,who had taught the natives in a most practical manner. Their occupation,however,soon was looked on as indecent by men of common character who prided themselves on their lineages,because of the prejudice against the slaughtering of animals,and also because of the disagreeable feature of the butcheries,which were crowded away back from the center of the cities. As time went on the descendants of these early tanners because of their occupation were ostracized. People in general avoided associating and intermarrying with them until finally they became outcasts. This groundless disdain was fully abolished a few decades ago,but such barbarious sentiments prevailing over several centuries even among man of the educated class undoubtedly retarded the progress of the tanning industry. Consequently Japan was left as one of the very last nations in the world

to develop so far as the science and practice of Animal husbandry is concerned. This gentleman remained in Japan for two years.

(11) Murray S. Day came to Japan on the newly-built boat s.s. 'Capronmaru',arriving in Yokohama on June the First,1877. He was a Lieutenant of the army engineers in America. It was he who drew the first standard map of Hokkaido. He also worked on the Militia organization as an assistant to General Kuroda. Lt. Day received an annual sum of 4,000 dollars in gold,and stayed with the Kaitakushi for three years.

(12) W. S. Treat reached Japan in August 8,1877. He came on the good recommendation of General Capron who had already returned to America. He was an expert in canning and made his headquarters on the bank of River Ishikari,the longest stream in the Empire,which was thronged with battalions of salmons and herrings. Prior to his visit the armies of fish had been simply thrown into fertilizers. Here Treat started a canning factory for salmon,and these canned fish became quite popular among the natives,so that gradually enough were made for the export trade. When the author was sent to the World's Fair held in Chicago, in 1893,by the Governor of the Prefecture of Fukui,as the representative of the silk industry,he also exhibited there the canned crab,being caught and manufactured by a man called Yosanei Ohto Indeed this was the first time that the Americans saw Japanese canned crabs. Today the canned crabs are mostly furnished by the canneries built right on the boats floating on the sea off the shores of Hokkaido and Karafuto,and they have become one of Japan's leading aquatic products.

(13) Edward M. Shelton arrived in Japan with Boenmer and Taylor. Certainly these three ambitious youths enjoyed their long but pleasant journey together both on land and sea,talking of their dreams and aspirations. It must have been quite a surprise to these able men when they

learned that their monthly salary did not exceed $185 in Mexican silvers. The author has respectfully conferred on this noble trio, in conjunction with Edwin Dun, the title of 'the Yezo Quartette of Honest Poverty', because the compensation paid to these four gentlemen was outrageously low in comparison to what others were receiving in these days. Whatever their reason, salary or otherwise, eight months after their arrival, without knowing what Hokkaido looked like, Shelton and Taylor arm in arm bade farewell to their utopia of the Far East. At that time Professor Shelton was but 26 years old and unmarried. The author, however, has been so interested in this gentleman that he has carefully traced and learned of his wonderful career until the time he died in 1928, at the age of 81 which was exactly the same to Gen. Capron.

(14) Thomas Taylor just mentioned was first assigned as a foreman to the Kaitakushi No. 2 Experimental Farm in Tokyo, to take charge of its animals. He soon got tired of this miniature pasture, and whistled himself out of his promising future. The author had failed much to his regret to learn where this lively Taylor went afterwards.

(15) J. W. Holt came to Japan in February 1877, as an engineer. He was responsible for the utilization of the hydraulic power furnished by the Toyohira Nohei River and in applying it to the new saw-mill and flour-mill. He also attended to the fitting up of new machinery on several occasions. His yearly salary was 7,800 dollars. He remained in Sapporo during his full term of three years, and taught the students of the Agricultural College there how to handle and repair farming apparatus as well as other sorts of machinery.

(16) Captain Samuel Atkins of s.s. 'Gembu-maru':

(17) Captain Alfred A. Wilson of s.s. 'Capron-maru'.

The two vessels named above were built in America for the Kaitakushi when Vice-Director Kuroda was visiting that country in 1870. Upon their arrival in Yokohama in 1871 and in 1873 respectively, both Capt. Atkins and Capt. Wilson were so interested in the Japanese that they decided to spend a year or two. During their stay of two years, in spite of a meagre salary of 1,800 dollars a year they trained several natives to become competent mariners. The s.s. 'Sembu-maru' ran between Yokohama and Aomori, while the s.s. 'Capron-maru' sailed on the Tsugaru strait and also along the coast of Hokkaido.

(18) James R. Clark reached Japan two months later than Professor W.W. Holt. He was the only architect in the group of foreigners employed by the Kaitakushi. So he was kept exceedingly busy in the construction of the main office of the colonization government in Sapporo, the residences of the foreigners thus connected, the buildings of the Agricultural College, and several barracks for Militia. He was a man of fine character and benevolence. He organized a club of his own in order to give free lessons in the English language and American culture to both the students and any of the native teachers who were interested.

(19) Samuel C. Brown came to the No. 2 Experimental Farm in Tokyo, three months after Edwin Dun arrived. Dun told the author that Brown was an ideal cowboy, and served most satisfactorily in taking care of the animals on the farm. Family affairs, however, compelled him to leave the country very soon.

(20) Henry S. Munroe received 4,000 dollars as his yearly salary. He was an expert in geological surveying and in the mining industry, having acted as the assistant to Professor Lyman. In America Lieut.

Munroe served in Navy. He was exceedingly popular among the Japanese students,and after he has served three years with the Kaitakushi,went to Tokyo to teach geography in the Kaiseiko,a noted private institution in those days.

(21) George Randolph came to Japan on the same boat with H.S.Munroe. Being well acquainted with the work of agricultural machinery he was placed in the No. 7 Experimental Farm in Tokyo. He was 27 years old, and received 5,000 dollars yearly. For some reason he soon presented to Kuroda a letter of resignation and at once returned to America. The impression he left among the men of the Kaitakushi was rather a favorable one,and everybody regretted his departure.

(22) Sanford Clark is one of the three Clarks found in Hokkaido of the day of the Taitakushi. He came to Japan with Randolph as his assistant. His age was 31 and he received 1,500 dollars yearly. What he had attended to was quite satisfactory to the Kaitakushi,and he was well liked by the officers,remaining till the end of his term,two years

(23) G. D. Brown was an assistant to Col. Crawford,in railroad and civil engineering work,for which he received the annual salary of 4,200 yen. He remained in Hokkaido for less than two years which was his term,though he was an able man,and left a good reputation behind.

(24) Carl Gottsche was a mining engineer,and arrived in Japan in February,1879. In spite of the meagre salary of 400 yen he attended to his duty very faithfully and diligently. After the departure of Prof. Lyman,he worked so hard at the Phoronai colliery that he was compelled to leave the country on account of serious illness.

(25) Albert C. Bates visited Japan in February 6,1873,on the same boat with that noted E. W. Holt,and the author has failed to learn his exact

age - some said only 21 - In Tokyo,he was employed by the Kaitakushi to teach English in its school at Shiba Park,for a salary of 800 yen. It was one of the most lamentable records that the Kaitakushi had left, when Professor Bates died in January 18,1875,after a short illness. The government of Japan expressed the deepest sympathy on this occasion and all members of the Cabinet attended the funeral ceremony held in the front room of the Zojoji Temple General Horace Capron acted as master of ceremonies,and General Kyotaka Kuroda himself read the most touching letter of condolence,while the students sang together the solemn parting hymn in Japanese. All expenses of the funeral service for this admirable American hero of adventure were defrayed by the Kaitakushi,and the citizens of Tokyo mourned his loss.

(26) George Rockwell reached Japan by the end of June,1875,to take the place of late Professor Bates. He also was an ideal teacher,besides being a very rigorous supervisor. He became quite famous for compelling the students to wear Western style clothes,in which was used the ordinary cotton-stuff(not wool)woven in Japan. Again,Professor Rockwell persuaded each student to carry a piece of bread for lunch with a tiny bag of sugar,in place of the rice meal,which hitherto had annoyed the students' mother ,for the rice required accessory foods,such as fish or meat,with beans,vegetables,pickles etc. which take up too much time for preparation. Such thrifty methods of discipline in emphasizing the simple life among the youths were extremely pleasing to Japanese men of education in these by-gone days.

(27) William Irwin was another instructor in the English language at Sapporo. In spite of his popularity he could not remain there for more than a year. One can easily imagine the homesickness of those young

foreigners without family as they thought of their faraway homes from their new place in the gloomy and solitary detached island surrounded by silent hills and plains.

(28) William S. Clark whose name had already been mentioned in the Introductory chapter arrived in Hokkaido in September 1875, soon after Gen. Capron had gone back to America. Professor Clark was then one of the instructors in Amherst College, and being recommended by the General he took advantage of his sabbatical year to spend eight months in Sapporo to teach the students at the Agricultural College. He received 7,200 yen as salary from the Kaitakushi. Although this gentleman had never been interested in the exploitation work of Hokkaido it is so strange that his name was so well known throughout the Island, in fact some people built a monument for him.

(29) William Wheeler came to Japan with Prof. Clark just mentioned. He taught civil engineering and mathematics in the same school.

(30) D. B. Penhallow was also in the same party with Prof. Wheeler, and instructed the students of agricultural chemistry in Sapporo.

(31) W. P. Brooks reached Sapporo by January 1877, and was appointed Dean of the Agricultural College. His name is still remembered by some old educators in Hokkaido. After the close of the Kaitakushi he came to Tokyo where he served ten years, being employed in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

(32) C. H. Peabody came to Japan in 1878, He was an expert in civil engineering and taught land surveying in the Sapporo Agricultural College though had never touched any practical field of theKaitakushi.

(33) William R. Calwin arrived in Japan in 1875, and took the newly entered boys from Tokyo to Sapporo on the same boat with him.

[illegible] William H. Smith, a trap blacksmith of Cape Ann, Mass., from Maine, was asked by the Mikado and Japanese Minister, Inoue, accompanied by Mikado Ito's son-in-law.

(18) William H. Smith where upon had already been employed in the Imperial Navy Dockyard arrived in Yokohama in September 1873, soon after Gen. Grant and Washburn to America. Therefore Smith was then one of the instructors in Kobayashi Kaiji-Sho, and being recommended by the Mikado's son-in-law, Smith was naturally put in charge of the Yokohama Dockyard. In this national year he spend eight months in Tokyo to teach the Japanese workmen at the Navy Dockyard Shipping. In the last 1,000 yen on money from the Mikado and. Although this amount was never been increased in the realization many of the aide. It is a [illegible] Smith was in Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, the Imperial Palace and Mikado's Palace a [illegible] for him.

(19) William Wheeler came to Japan with Prof. Clark in [illegible], to teach civil engineering and mathematics in the same school.

(20) [illegible] Wheeler was also in the same party with Prof. Clark, [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] ability in Japan.

(21) T. A. Bowen received Kaisen by January 1877, and was assistant [illegible] of the Agricultural College. The same is still remembered by [illegible] attendant in Sapporo. After the close of the College he [illegible] in Tokyo where he started the Yokohama Shipping in the Japanese [illegible] Airplanes and Steamers.

(22) C. B. Cashely came to Japan in 1879. He was an expert in civil engineering and taught Jack Stevenson in the Sapporo Agri. A. and College [illegible] and where he taught [illegible] geometrical field of [illegible].

(23) William T. Clark arrived in Japan in 1877, and left the [illegible] [illegible] from Tokyo to Sapporo on the same boat with him.

CHAPTER XI

Dispatches of General Douglas MacArthur Impressions of Japan: His Writing Remarkable Twelve Pair of Collars, etc.

There was a breakfast between General Douglas and Vice-Admiral [illegible] which was held at Manila, at which [illegible] of the general, [illegible] the life of the [illegible] had already [illegible] at ten years. Thinking a thousand lord [illegible] admirable was General Douglas MacArthur's naturally [illegible] that Japan [illegible] plans. After his arrival in Japan, General MacArthur's good impression [illegible] (and) people in Japan. He was considered to have appropriate [illegible] for the [illegible] surprise, and the general [illegible] satisfied with [illegible] for [illegible]. However, [illegible] the Empire was [illegible] a very critical period of [illegible], and after the great [illegible], [illegible] expected to [illegible] of the war [illegible] were not [illegible] to Japan [illegible]. As has been [illegible] in a previous chapter, the [illegible] from [illegible] to the [illegible] for [illegible] Japan's previous [illegible] of [illegible], and the [illegible] [illegible] political parties. [illegible] difference [illegible] to civil war were [illegible] reported from different [illegible] and the violent [illegible] took place between the [illegible]. Fearing the [illegible] of the [illegible] were constantly increasing and the [illegible] of [illegible] sold by [illegible] could be [illegible] greatly lessened. General MacArthur [illegible] to discover the [illegible] in the Empire, which [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] problem. Moreover, the [illegible] problem, a matter of [illegible] of the [illegible], the Foreign [illegible], and [illegible] to foreign

possible national reunion of our country.

The central government would rather desire to [illegible] understanding, and [illegible] unfortunate circumstances became so vivid to the general [illegible] that after a considerable [illegible] were employed [illegible] lands [illegible] decided to let the work of the Bolshevik stand still for [illegible]. [illegible] explicitation of [illegible] land to the [illegible] attached it rather than to have [illegible] really [illegible] the place. It was a great pity since [illegible] Capra spent most of his time in Tokyo, the people who [illegible] contact with the [illegible] were [illegible] very little of him. This is probably the reason why the case of the General was lost merely as the [illegible] by.

On January 1[illegible], 1919, Prince-Minister [illegible] entertained by the officers of the Military Attaché [illegible] one of the most elaborate farewell dinners ever held for foreigners, in honor of General Capra, in the Metropolitan Hotel in Tokyo. [illegible] Capra made a speech, not [illegible] impressive, saying: "I was [illegible] to enter upon this hopeless undertaking, but in spite of my [illegible] knowledge and experience we have [illegible] for [illegible] the wise preparation of the officers of the Military Attaché and the citizens of Japan as well as those of Tokyo. Although the negotiation of the [illegible] will be left [illegible] the hands of our faithful colleagues I [illegible] will feel no [illegible] responsibility. There still remains [illegible] before me to do, especially in the line of [illegible], live stock, [illegible] and civil engineering. So remember, or good friend, [illegible] work will also be mine. Remember, I shall be always at your service wherever needed. Could I devote my life until the completion of [illegible] work". The general finally delivered a touching parting oration, from which a few lines may be quoted here to show the American

readers the measure of the appreciation of the Japanese for the work done by Mr. Capron.

"It is long since Japan opened the door to the Western world. Tho[illegible] inspired us to explore the regions left unexplored, and to protect the country from unexpected invasion. We were very fortunate in [illegible] a worthy adviser like General Capron, and through his untiring efforts [illegible] almost unknown island of old Yezo has been steadily developing its natural resources. We all recognize at the same time the valuable services rendered by all the other foreign engineers coming from far distant lands who have ably assisted the General in his work. It had been the ardent desire of the Cabinet that the General should remain in Japan at least until the time of the Cabinet's dissolution. Sadly we must admit however that early germinating initiation among the nation seem to be slowly but surely sprouting, which necessitates some [illegible] in our original plans. But the healthy seed sown by the well-skilled hand of the most pertinent man would certainly come to fruition and fortunately the plants as well as the animals which came from those foreign countries are already acclimatized. So, should your treatment of Colleagues follow your directions we are in confidence in bringing satisfactory results". For this very occasion the old record tells that a perfect stillness prevailed during their speeches, and in the eyes of everyone present the hot tears were swimming.

The date of the farewell was set for a holiday, under the popular name of the "Kaiseki" (Free-and-easy Party), to bid farewell to Mr. Capron. For this extraordinary occasion the celebrated mansion of the old feudal lord Hiro-Tsu was for first time opened to the general public. This was located then on the east bank of the River Sumida, flowing through the heart of the City of Tokyo. In spite of its very

wide stream there were always the tiny-ferry-boats rowed by one or two persons, which easily carried over fifty passengers. In the days of Yen Chamen both banks of the river were occupied by the picturesque [illegible] of wealthy folks, restaurants, artists' studios, musicians' clubs, and the [illegible] of [illegible] noted poets and writers. Neither steam-boats or [illegible] the traffic were then allowed to use this water, which was almost transparent to the bottom. There the jonks of various styles, as seen in the Japanese old wood-block-prints, [illegible] white sails, which filled by the fair wind transported rice or charcoal or other farm products from way back in the country generally with a family lived on board.

Every spring the east bank of the river, [illegible] was planted [illegible] the Japanese flowering cherry-trees, called in poetic phrase, the "the Ten Miles of Pinkish Cloud", thronged the people into the full blossom. [illegible] were all classes, regardless of rank or wealth, had equal right to its enjoyment. During the season no vehicles were allowed, and on each side of the road there built temporary shops of all kinds to sell mostly the food and toys to cheer the [illegible] of old or young, men or women, and [illegible] poor or rich. Every shed under the drooping branches was free for every body's repast. During [illegible] the visitors usually sampled the "Sakura" (the salted flower of last year floating on the boiling water) instead of tea, and the cases were wrapped with clean cherry leaves well preserved. Pickles of different vegetable were sold, and the men and women from the factories are to forget for a while their hard labors of that year. It was the custom for both sex to disguise themselves as all sorts of comic or historical figures, which add pleasure and entertainment both to themselves and to the by-standers. On the river there floated [illegible] decorated [illegible], the men and women singing and dancing to music on their called. [illegible] and then interrolle-

state boat race took place. Snow-balls added another verse to the poetry of the race. Some visited there only at night to dance at the flowers reflecting their colors under the misty moon and even the so-called "flower-light" on a pitch-dark night. Others preferred to stroll the spot on rainy days when every petal presented a lively parable to the eye. This merry season lasted only a week or so, and no one had never disappointed for it. All those who came over there were the friends of that day, and such glorious days indeed still dwell in the minds of those who have lived long enough to remember.

It was actually too early in time to see the flowers when that partic party came out. In spite of the difficulties of language and manners the arrestive to Gen. Capron sprang from the people's hearts. The day was altogether too short for the affectionate farewell to the noted American guest. A few days afterwards Gen. Capron incidentally discovered a most unpleasant article in one of the daily papers published by some foreigner in Yokohama, stating that the American adviser to the Kaitakushi had wasted a great deal of Japanese gold, and that the work accomplished by him had been insignificant. To this the general at once replied in the same paper saying: "I have given what energy I had to the best interests of the Hokkaido, and now you selfish editors try to belittle my labor with your cheap criticisms. Trees must have time to bear fruit; cheap wood time to drive forth buds. To get glittering gold out of the mines you must dig for years. No student can be made a professor before his graduation. All these things require time and patience." At the same time there were several vernacular papers printed in Tokyo which denounced Gen. Kuroda as a man of too slow movement for the exploitation of Hokkaido, and described him as a mere warrior without the slightest talent or experience fitting him for the carrying out of

an affair of no importance compared to the revision of the Saitakaichi. It is too sad that the old American General remains so far could not find an opportunity to employ his full energies." Some of other native news expressed the opinion that Enroda was a man of feeble minded, always afraid of his political opponents, and one who would never have been selected for a position like that of supervisor.

On March the Second Gen. Capron was invited to the Palace to receive an Imperial Audience. His Majesty graciously expressed to Gen. Capron the gratitude of the people of the Hokkaido for his noble work, and presented him with three rare pieces of fine arts and the 'Kapan' (the old coin containing almost pure gold). General and Mrs Capron sailed from Yokohama on May the First, 1885 for America. Sometime in January of the following year the American Minister Singham in Tokyo wrote a complimentary letter to Gen. Capron saying: 'After you left Japan I still heard some days saying at you; but this did not come to public attention. Your good name had been reported by both Kido and Kuroda on several occasions in relation to your great service to the Saitakaichi and also to the national government. Thus you have left behind a sound reputation ever to be remembered with gratitude by Japan's leaders. The interest that you and your faithful colleagues have spent upon the land of old Yezo will soon appear in the shape of dancing lights on the green roasted meadows and gentle cows supplying rich, wholesome milk to promising babies, while purple and scarlet apples and golden wheat as well as silvery potatoes will bring untold treasures to the Empire of Japan for ages to come". Five years afterwards or more exactly on October 2, 1890, Gen. Enroda whose name has been mentioned in connection with the first banquet given to the General by the Prime-Minister in Yaurokan soon after his arrival, wrote an editorial in his own magazine entitled the "Saitaku-Zasshi" (the

magazine of colonization): "We cannot help admiring General Horace Capron as a man of great foresight, when we read his statement presented to the Kaitakushi some years ago on the policy of the fishing industry of the Island of Yezo".

Whatever Gen. Horace Capron discovered in Japan regarding the people and industries has been described by himself in his reports to the U.S. Department of Agriculture at Washington. There are also many interesting letters written by him from Japan to his only sister Mrs. Louisa E. Fisher who was born October 3, 1814 (the year before the battle of Waterloo) in Utica, N.Y., and died at the age of 111. As to the final memorial presented to the Kaitakushi by Gen. Capron on April 20, 1875, just one day previous to his departure, the author was fortunate in securing the original copy, hand-written in Japanese by one of the officers, on the regular government paper, to which the official stamp of the Kaitakushi and the personal seals of the four senior Japanese officials were affixed according to regulation. It is an interesting document to the man of research on this subject. The pamphlet itself with detailed explanations is of sufficient importance to make another book. The author might quote here a few lines as an honest tribute from Gen. Capron to the work of his twelve collaborators during the glorious days of the Kaitakushi: "Without any exaggeration whatever, Warfield, Walsh, Lyman, Brenner and Day were most valuable assistants to me. No words would be adequate to express our heartfelt gratitude for the wonderful work undertaken both by Dun and Holt". To these seven Kaitakushi forces, if such a title be permitted, the author would like to add five more names, Kuriel, Crawford, Warren, Treat and Clark (W.S.) to make it a dozen. These names are worthy to be written in indelible ink, on the front page of the history of the Kaitakushi as the "Twelve great faithful collaborators of General Horace Capron in Japan".

Before the author closes this chapter he would like to tell of an episode of interest to American people. A genuine artist in Japan of fifty years ago had to sacrifice both his pleasure and livelihood, in order to produce his master pieces. Sometimes he forgot his meals very often took little account of what was left in his purse. And it was not uncommon for his wife to be forced to resort to a pawnshop to aid in the support of their family. Once when General Capron was taking a Saturday afternoon stroll through the Asakusa Park, he came across an old man named Kiyahara Matsumoto, a maker of puppets, who lived in a very humble cottage. Gen. Capron, after spending some time looking at his shop, gave Matsumoto an order to make a puppet to send to America at the price of two hundred yen. The doll-maker then clearly stated that he could not promise to make it in any limited time. Nearly a year afterwards Gen. Capron called on the doll-maker, and told him that it took too long a time to finish a small doll like that ordered. At this Matsumoto was very much offended, and insisted on the cancellation of the order, since he had not yet had any money from the General even in part payment. Naturally there were misunderstandings between them because the native interpreter knew very little English. As soon as Matsumoto's wife heard the first words between the foreigner and her husband she pulled the coat of the General and asked him to enter the next room which no one was allowed to enter except the family. It was the studio of Matsumoto. There Gen. Capron discovered the unfinished puppet that he had ordered, and was so much surprised at the reasonable workmanship and he apologized to the doll-maker in begging him to continue the work. Another year passed, and Gen. Capron had forgotten all about the incident until one day old Matsumoto called on him bringing with him a magnificient puppet. It was just at the time when Gen.

and Mrs. Capron were enjoying dinner on a charming summer evening in a garden filled with fragrant flowering shrubs. They were both so pleased and delighted at such an exquisite piece of art that the General handed Matsumoto three hundred yen. But the humble doll-maker entranced by the General's generosity, stood before his own work the tears falling down his cheeks, murmuring a word or two of good-bye to his darling puppet, turned and left without looking at the General again. Of course Matsumoto accepted only the payment originally agreed upon with Gen. Capron. Kiyaburo Matsumoto a native of the Province Ugo was nothing more than a rustic lad. He married a country girl, and they both came to Yedo (now Tokyo) about the time of Commodore Perry's visit (1854) having walked the entire way and slept in the woods. When he saw those wonderful sculptures, the two Deva Kings at the gate of the most renowned Todaiji Temple in Nara, he told his wife that he would like to devote the rest of his life to doll-making, and his faithful wife consented. While he was still admiring this skilled art his wife went out to pick up an old straw-mat from a neighboring farmyard, and they sat together at the gate for three days and nights in order to enjoy to the full satisfaction by taking in all the detailed portions of these Buddhistic images. In Yedo, they found a little hut by the shore of the Sumida river, which was then a sort of artisans' den. The author of this book spent nearly half a year in the Aoyama Gakuin which was founded under a Methodist Mission, to study English, prior to his departure for America in 1884. During his stay he boarded at a doll-maker's in the neighborhood of the institution, and used to watch with a keen interest the making and dressing of puppets. The visages were always made in the center of the house, while the other portions hidden by clothing were done by his family. The case of Kiyaburo Matsumoto

was different. We always completed the puppet, both interior and exterior. Every part of the body had to accord with the sex, age, stature, complexion, expression, character, education, occupation and previous financial standing. We used real human hair for the doll, which we obtained from various barber shops. We was very particular about the climate a doll should be kept in, its temperature and humidity, while in process of making. Similarly work we kept herself inside a paper side of the paper, like mosquito-net, in order to protect the delicate colors used for the complexion. If we were dissatisfied with the finish we never hesitated to destroy it, regardless lot of time and expense. The puppet like the one made for Mr. Capron, cost Matsumoto over five hundred yen, thus yielding neither profit or the means of livelihood. Such was the artistic spirit and pride that prevailed among the ancient Japanese skilled artisans. They only wanted to leave behind them an true sacred character, not money. So, they and their families were often clad in tattered clothes and lived in simple manner, sacrificing all their labors to the enlargement of the future. Sorry to say this spirit is gradually disappearing.

CHAPTER XII

General Grant Copper (Foo) is return to America:
(1) death.

[illegible] rules, any [illegible] more [illegible] a player, but is very likely to entertain more idle notions. What we are putting on record are [illegible] would be done without partiality or prejudice and [illegible] a person [illegible] in the subject. In the case of Gen. Copper [illegible] are still remain many questions unsolved. Why did the central government keep the [illegible] in Tokyo most of the time, instead of allowing him to attend to [illegible] regular duty in Nagoya? Why did Grand [illegible] not visit Honolulu [illegible] while [illegible] Vice-Director of the [illegible], [illegible] that he almost decided [illegible] full line to Nagoya after [illegible] was ruined to the Director [illegible]? Why did Gen. Copper himself not [illegible] to the [illegible] that he would prefer to enter [illegible] a practical [illegible] right [illegible]? Why did the public [illegible] comment in the form of question [illegible] the activities of the officers of the [illegible] and its [illegible]?

On his arrival in Japan, Gen. Copper readily grasped the political point of view and tried to reconcile the [illegible] of a country to the calculation of [illegible] with the maintenance of its interior welfare and its foreign relations. He seems to have been a man of [illegible] forward [illegible] in every respect, and [illegible] discovered the traditional [illegible] between the central and the colonization [illegible]. The [illegible] difficulty never confronted any new idea introduced from foreign countries. Gen. Copper never made any complaints. He lived up to his duty and in consideration to the width of

a fickle world. [illegible] would be more remembered at least by the Japanese.

It was been said Gen. Capron prior to his visit to Japan held an important role in the United States Government under President Grant, at the time Grant was sent from the United States to America for an adviser. Notwithstanding the Japanese government was willing to employ an American political [illegible] as possible under and to relinquish the liberality in gold, it was seemed to be no suitable candidate willing to face the blunder of the crazy underwriters who were still flocking to the seaboard of the Orient, even after the days of the great Restoration. President Grant was at last compelled to select one from his own cabinet, one who not only a most practical and [illegible] administrator, but who also was a man that feared no evil, and the choice fell on General Capron. He quit America with the justifiable opinion of a world not return until the work in Yezzido was fully accomplished. When Gen. Capron left President Grant was in his first term at the White House, and when the general returned the President, serving in his second term, was at the zenith of his popularity. It was possible that the President also have offered the general another position in the government. But Gen. Capron had already made up his mind to keep out of public life. Recently he corresponded frequently with Arnold, recommending experts for several newly made officers, and instructors for the Sapporo Agricultural College. He also attended to all the order [illegible] and fertilizers, to [illegible] the [illegible]. In 1879, when ex-President Grant offered to present a [illegible] to the Japanese Emperor, it was General Capron who [illegible] the most pertinent [illegible].

In addition to this regular bible to the Hokkaido during the stay in Japan, Mr. Capron was joined by the Commission of natural preservation to help in building agricultural experiments, to find new geological and geographical maps, to point out the possible location of coal and other minerals, to select the most suitable plants and animals for the different climates, soils, etc. The building of a new mill, flour-elevator, winery, beet-sugar factory, and a cheese dairy were the first great enterprises of Hokkaido; and the development of oil-wells was considered to be one of the most essential works. The improved quality of wheat, oats, corn, rye, potatoes, apples, cherries, melons and all kinds of Western species stimulated the interest of the country. Among all men, Capron started a new life, first agricultural education and some culture after the Western method.

In the history of Japan there is no more interesting period than the transition from the feudal system of government to the bureaucratic administration. In regard to this Mr. Capron was by chance confronted at first with Japan's most critical epoch. During its comparatively short stay in the country he witnessed at least a dozen epoch-making events: (1) a decided change in the social status and prospects of the people by abolishing the clans and creating the prefectures; (2) a new Department of Education added to the cabinet; (3) the conclusion of the treaty existing between China and Japan; (4) the adoption of the system of military conscription; (5) the substitution of the new solar calendar for the old Chinese lunar system, thus the latter was found more convenient among the Japanese rural communities; (6) the law prohibiting the people from carrying weapons; (7) the new

presentation of the "Saint-Julien" story of older [illegible], attributed [illegible] to the Saints); (8) the agreement made with Russia wherein the former took Sakhalin and the latter retained Kurilsima; (9) the first mail service opened in Japan (1870), Cabinet [illegible] (1871), International Postal System, and Railroad of 18 miles built between Yokohama and Tokyo; (10) the Formosa Controversy and Regrissaidiar of its savage tribes; (11) the added debates in the cabinet on the question of punitive force for its unfriendly attitude to the Japanese Empire, which drove Minister Saigo of the War Department, Minister Soyejima of Foreign Affairs, Minister Eto of the Department of Justice, together with two not powerful State-councillors, Itagaki and Gotoh, out of the Sanjo Cabinet; (12) the result of their resignation from the government over the above mentioned Korean problem brought the rebellion in Saga which followed in that in Satsuma. Still further a civil war created in 1877, by Saigo in the southern districts of the Kingdom lasting almost a year.

Tarsemi Ayerkiya, a noted scholar on the Chinese literature, having retired into private life devoted all his time to the serious investigation of the future welfare of the Orient in general. Both Okuma and Itagaki returned to their respective native provinces devoted entirely to a creation of constitutional government through the means of the political parties.

Director Kuroda wrote to Gen. Capron in Washington dating September 4, 1872, stating "Ex-President Grant on his World Tour is now visiting Japan. Since he was prevented from going to Sakhalin under various circumstances, we the officers of the Kaitakushi held a "Kaitakushi Dove" in the same old building where the Tokyo branch of the colonial government was located in your time, and so decorated the rooms with evergreens

gathered from the Island of Old Yeso, including trees, flowers, fish, vegetable and agricultural products. On the walls were maps of all cities made in the Hokkaido. During the tables we piled specimens of the grains, vegetables, rocks, ceramics, fruits, etc. We originally came from America and were later reclaimed to our country. We asked our cook to use the beef, mutton, pork, milk, butter and canned fruit which after from Honshido, for excluding to all Japanese rice and wine, which were served at lunch by the Aino. The day was fully enjoyed by several and Aino guest, and you could hardly imagine how proud we the men of the Hokkaido were, who are indebted for your everlasting gift."

On January 11, 1884, Count Yamagiwara, chief of the Bureau of Decorations forwarded to General Horace Capron the Second Order of the Rising Sun. To this was attached a letter written by Prime-minister Ito who was then also the Minister of Foreign Affairs, commending the General's valuable service to the Hokkaido during his stay in Japan and after his return to America, which had encouraged the friendship between America and Japan.

Upon a flowery carpet of lawn in the front of U.S. Department of Agriculture there stands a marble obelisk 555 feet in height. It was built in memory of President George Washington, the Father of America. The work of this monument was begun in 1848, and Gen. Capron, then a Major of a cavalry corp, and riding a Morian stallion named "Black Prince" given in by Governor Hampton of South Carolina, laid the corner stone. In 1885, after a lapse of nearly forty years the obelisk was completed, and on Washington's Birth Day the ceremony of dedication took place. Gen. Capron was so delighted in attending the celebration that he forgot a slight cold in his chest, while developing

serious complications unfortunately caused his death two weeks ago. When the sad news reached Japan, His Majesty the Emperor sent his most sincere words of condolence. Gen. Kuroda, his old associate in the days of the Satsuma, forwarded a personal telegram of deep sympathy to Mrs Capron, in the name of the old Japanese friends of the General. In Washington a most impressive funeral service was held by order of President Cleveland, right under the Washington monument. Ex-President who was then seriously ill at his home in New York City dispatched kind words to the family of the late General Capron expressing his heartfelt sympathy. Minister Aoki, of the Japanese Legation in Washington representing the Japanese government and the people of Japan, acted as one of the honorary pole-bearers.

CHAPTER XIII

The Exploration of the Satsunaishi
Dawn of Japan's Parliament.

The Emperor Meiji was intensely interested in the problem of the development of the resources of Hokkaido. His Majesty visited in turn the three experimental farms of the Kaitakushi in Tokyo, and asked many questions of Mr. Capron and his assistants in respect to crops, vegetations, fruits and live stock. Often the foreign experts were surprised to find that the Emperor and the Dowager-Empress had come to the farms to spend the whole afternoon. As mentioned in a previous chapter the office of the Tokyo branch of the Kaitakushi was closed right after the departure of Mr. Capron for America, when its duties became centralized in the headquarters in Sapporo, under the direct supervision of General Kyotaka Kuroda.

In the following year, the Emperor planned to review the work done in Hokkaido by Mr. Capron and the other foreign experts, and with this object in view left the capital on June 1, 1877. The imperial party was composed of Iwakura, Kido, Sanjo, Ohara and others. On their way to the Bay of Aomori, and while the Imperial procession was still on the Kalo Island, His Majesty took a keen interest in the rustic folk who had just recently begun to cultivate the barren fields in the Fukushima district, and was pleased to note several miles of broad-eared grasses on the meadows here and there between the villages of Shirakawa and Sendai. The author still has the memoranda kept by his father who was among the officers present on the grand Imperial tour. On the arrival of the party in Fukushima His Majesty stopped over a day

development of the resources of Korea. The Japanese visited upon the exploited farmer of the Kalgangnil in Tokyo, and caused many problems of law. Gapyon and his associates in response to crop, vegetables, fruits and live stock. Other the foreign agents were surprised to find that the Japanese and the Government-appointed come to the farm to spend the whole afternoon. As mentioned in a previous chapter the office of the Tokyo Bureau of Foreign Affairs, and closer relations are important at Seoul, Gapyon has made, the farm directly controlled in the headquarters in Japan, and a direct observation of several avenues towards.

In the following year, the Japanese planned to review the work done in Korea by Gapyon and the governor General's expert, and with the return to Korea from a report to Tokyo. This important point was conferred at Iwaoka, Kio, Kobe, Kiwa and other. Of this was to the day of Amori, and the Imperial proclamation was still on the Mail. Finland, the Minister took a keen interest in the whole task who had just recently been to cultivate the barren fields in the [illegible] different, and was planned to note several [illegible] and of [illegible] on the rowdown are and there. Gapyon the villages of [illegible] and [illegible]. The author still is the [illegible] by his father who was among the officers present on the grand Imperial tour. On the arrival of the party in Kobe, the Minister stopped over a day

At the Sapporo transfer to inspect the apple orchard and the other imported fruit-trees, before proceeding to the Makomanai pasture on the outskirts of Sapporo, where sheep and dairy cattle were reared for breeding purposes. Especially was His Majesty delighted with the splendid condition of the horses kept at the Sapporo stud. Meanwhile the Emperor, being busily occupied, sent Minister Iwakura to the saw-mill and flour-mill to inspect their activities. In evening the imperial party took the sea route on their way back, on board the s.s. 'Meiji-maru', leaving Hakodate on July 10, and reaching Yokohama on the morning of the 21st. After an interval of five years the Emperor Meiji practically repeated a similar inspection tour to Hokkaido, where a steady progress both in exploitation and colonization, in addition to the steady growth of the Agricultural College in Sapporo, had been made. Although the line was not yet completed the party on this journey both way used part of the railroad between Tokyo and Sapporo.

When the Kaitakushi was first organized it was decreed that it will not extend over ten years, and the February 1, 1882, shall be the closing day of its term. The fact that Hokkaido was located too far from the central government, the lack of transportation and communication, the unfavorable weather and climate, and the difficulty of inducing the people of the Main Island to visit to such an unattractive country. Moreover there had been so many misunderstandings between the foreign leaders and native officers on account of language or habits, which had wasted much time. Further still, being located too close to the Russian boundary there had been incessant controversies between the two countries.

On the other hand the contemptuous attitude of Korea toward Japan divided the opinions among the cabinet members on the question of the

possible Korea-Japan war, which resulted in the retirement of several leading men from the government, followed by some minor civil wars. The attack of the savages that lived on the Island of Formosa on the ship-wrecked sailors of the Loo Choo brought another dispute between China and Japan. These international troubles and internal troubles led to quite a deficit, in addition of huge sums of money already spent for Yezo. At the same time these outward happenings influenced the progress of the colonization very uncertain, and the nation in whole was in great need of militaries for national defence. Here the term of the commission is expiring and its work would be left unfinished.

Tadanori Yasuda, who was then serving in the Kaitakushi as an active Superintendent, proposed to form a joint-stock company to keep the work going, and offered to purchase the entire plant, including the ground of growing crops and rearing live stock, machinery, buildings, forests etc. from the Government office for the sum of three hundred thousand yen. To consider this proposal the cabinet met on July 10, 1881, and consented to the proposition offered by the said Yasuda and his associates, who were supposed to be the promoters of the future Hokkaido Colonization Co. As soon as the news of the sale spread over the country it stirred up a great commotion among the people, and the members of the Genro-in (afterwards the Senate) refused to agree with the decision of the cabinet. At the same time the vernacular press took up the agitation and by their editorials worked the nation into a fury. As a result, Prime-Minister Sanjo who had presided at the said cabinet meeting worried himself sick, and left the capital in order to hide himself on a sick-bed in his country home. Brave and clever Akiyoshi Yamada, one of the state-councillors, left Tokyo on horse-back and alone rode to Kyoto, the ancient capital,

where Minister Iwakura was resting in mind and body. Inoue insisted on Iwakura coming back to the capital at once, explaining that the cause of this extraordinary excitement was not confined to the sale of the Hokkaido, but cannot incorporated the modification of the Japanese government in future. The Minister took the first boat from Ezo and sailed back to Tokio and with Inoue.

The date of October 11,1881, was a Red-letter Day in Japan, when the Emperor returned to Tokyo from his second tour to Hokkaido. At Senji, which was then a station on the city limits, Minister Iwakura received His Majesty and fully informed the Emperor of the critical condition of the Sanjo cabinet. That same evening an extraordinary council of the State-leaders was held before the Imperial presence, which lasted long after mid-night. Among those who attended the conference were Sanjo, Kawase, Iwakura, Inoue, Oki, Kuroda, Okuma, Ito, Terashima, Goto, Aoki (Kaoru the younger brother of Gen. Saigo), Itagaki, and all the member of the cabinet. The first question was: Should Japan organize a constitutional form of government such as some of the Western countries had adopted? The Ayes had it. The next question was: How soon could the people enjoy the privilege of having a Parliament? On this matter of fixing a date for the appearance of a national constitution, opinions among the men of the council were sharply divided; some like Itagaki, Okuma, Goto, Inoue and a few others proposed to take steps immediately, while like Kuroda, Ito, Terashima, Saigo and some others arrived for a ten years's preparation. Both Itagaki and Okuma were forte was universal suffrage entered fervently into the discussion. Iwakura, Kuroda and Ito, however, would not yield to the impatient group, on the ground that

they had visited Western countries just ten years ago, and were aware of the greatest caution in establishing a constitutional form of government. The argument seemed endless, and a compromise was needed to solve the problem. The Emperor Meiji perfectly realized the gravity of the present situation, and understood how to proceed in the most legitimate way, as had been suggested to him by General U. S. Grant on August 10, 1879. On October 11, 1881, the official journal published the script of the Imperial Proclamation for Japan decreeing the establishment of a Constitutional Government in ten years. Those cabinet members who were in favor of an earlier date, like Itagaki, Ōkuma, Inoue and others resigned from the cabinet and retired to their native provinces to to make a strong party of own.

On February 11, 1889, the Emperor Meiji promulgated Japan's Constitution and on July 1, 1890, its first general election was held. The Parliament opened the session on November 25, which lasted until March 8 of the next year. Two months later Ito's cabinet was dissolved, and Marquis (afterwards Prince) Kawakami Katsuakira became the Prime-Minister. The heavy clouds had hung so long over the nation were now swept away, and the refreshing air came. That story of the sale of the Initakawa's black-eyed stuff was totally forgotten amidst the triumph of the popular rights, and the official business which had been conducted under the colonial government was transferred partly to the Department of Agricultural and Commerce and partly to the Treasury Department. Let no one ever solved the riddle how the government was able to dispose of those valuable remains of the Initakawa for only 300,000 yen, when compared with the labor and time and 15,000,000 yen in cash that had come into the project, during the ten years administration, without received by no such foreign assistants.

CHAPTER XIV

The Life and Works of Gen. Horace Capron
-- An Abridged Biography --

The original book entitled "General Capron" written in Japanese is composed of 700 pages, 250 of which are used for the main text. Of the 250 pages the author has devoted 152 pages (Introduction and 15 chapters) to Gen. Capron, and 98 pages (10 chapters) to President Grant. Chapter XIV is a personal sketch of Gen. Capron; while others describe his career in connection with the Japanese government. Since the material in this chapter naturally came from books or pamphlets published in America and are therefore too well known there it is obvious that its translation into English is hardly necessary. The author, however, will treat of its contents in an abridged form in order to avoid any unnecessary rap among the chapters which had shown in the original Japanese text.

Gen. Horace Capron was descended from a German-French line, and his ancestors had resided in England for many years. Benfield Capron came to America in 1634, and settled in Attleboro, Mass. Data was lived to be ninety, and bequeathed 200 acres each to his twelve children, all of whom engaged in agriculture. One of the children named Data was alive when the Revolutionary War broke out. Although he had not reached conscription age, Data Capron nevertheless slipped into a troop of infantry under the command of Lt.-General Lafayette. After taking part in a fierce battle at White Plain, Data was transferred to the camp of Gen. George Washington. Dr. Elizerael Bacon, whose father had served as a court physician in the reign of Charles I, was then practicing in Rhode Island, and Data Capron incidentally had become his pupil. In course

of Miss Bath married her master's daughter, Miss Eunice Wade, and to them James was born in Attleboro, on August 3, 1804. In addition to his capital were Dr. Seth Capron was interested in the cotton-spinning business of the village of New York, and called it the Crosby Mill. He also built the Crescent Woolen factory, which is supposed to be the pioneer woolen factory in America. Moreover the Doctor, having been brought up on a farm, enjoyed the royal pursuit of raising splendid crops of vegetables, fruits and domestic animals. He also became a noted breeder of Merino sheep and introduced many fine breeds from Spain, and through the sale of lambs, pouleis, calves, pigs etc. of various breeds, Dr. Capron had accumulated his fortune.

James Capron's primary object was to obtain an education in preference to agriculture, but the facilities for the undertaking were lacking in those days. Like General Grant, without intending to spend his life in a military career, James Capron entered the Army Academy at West Point on the Hudson. Soon after his graduation, rioting took place among the laborers working on the railroads between Baltimore and Washington. The mob had attacked the private residents and plundered their properties. The Governor of Maryland requested Lieutenant Capron to take charge of the situation and quell the insurgency, which was done very promptly.

In 1834, Lieut. Capron married the daughter of Nicholas Snowden a noted gentleman farmer, who at his death left the lieutenant an inheritance of 40,000 acres of farm and forest land, which enabled him to devote himself to stock farming on an immense scale. He took great pride in reclaiming an abandoned farm, and in the production of heavy fleece and rich milk. Frequently the farmers visited him to get his

advice on various points, and occasionally he received a visit from President Zachary Taylor who spent the whole day on the farm. Lieut. Capron wrote several books on rural economy and also on animal diseases. He sometimes contributed articles on farm-management to the "American Farmer". He had exhibited his own stock at various national and international Exhibitions, and was always awarded the highest honor. In 1850, he represented American farmers at the World's Fair held in London. He was raised now to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy. His wife died the year previous to his visit to Europe, which caused him to change his future plans. On his return to America he moved from New England first to a corn-belt district, and in Illinois he started to raise the Devon breed of beef cattle and the Poland-China hog for cotton.

About that time, in 1854, some of those who had recently emigrated to Mexico moved to the State of Texas, where they got into difficulties with the Indian tribes; and Lieut. Capron was called on to straighten out the trouble, which he did in a very satisfactory way. During the Civil War Colonel Horace Capron, at the time, took charge of the 8th Cavalry in the Union Army, and fought the Southern forces throughout the rebellion of Kentucky and Tennessee. In the campaign of the Allegheny Mountains Capron, who had been promoted to a colonelship, was accompanied by his son. Where the brave lad, a Lieutenant Capron, was killed, and the colonel himself was badly wounded, which compelled him to retire (February 1[illegible], 1863).

In 1862, the U.S. Department of Agriculture was established, and Isaac Newton became its first Commissioner. In the following year, Col. Horace Capron was elected president of the American National Agricultural Society, and on the death of Commissioner Newton, Feb. 1, 1867, he was appointed

Hon. Cayton and the outcome. Prior to that in the Western counties suffered an epidemic of Sylvatic Tower, the hog plague, among the swine family, which spreading rapidly, and resulted in many fatalities. Then, in Cairo, Illinois, about the middle of June, 1908, there broke out the "Spanish fever" or Texas cattle disease, (so-called because the trouble originated in the Southern states), and caused the loss of 12,000 head which cost the dealers not less than $500,000. In the interest of public health the cattle trade should be regulated by the proper way of transportation, therefore, and it was necessary that laws relating to infected animals should be enacted by the various States.

On May the First, 1889, under President Grant, the Bureau of Animal Industry in the Department of Agriculture was organized. It is a pleasing coincidence that the three farms which were conducted by the author in Japan, (The Array Drill Field at the foot of Mt. Fuji; and The Forest Experimental Farm in Karuizawa, both in 1915; and The 'Ko-yu-ko' at Sapporo, in 1917) were all opened on May 1.

The reason the author has inserted in the original Japanese text the pictures of the old building of the said Department of Agriculture, recently torn down for reconstruction, is that it was planned partially by Commissioner Capron; and at the same time the author remembers well with pleasure that he had the honor of being most cordially received therein by the Secretaries Rusk, Morton, Wilson, Coulter, Wardell and Jardine, of Agriculture, between the years of 1888 and 1921.

CHAPTER 27

Benjamin Lyman's Life Review.

B. S. Lyman came to Japan on the same boat with Louis Boehmer in December 1871, and remained only a short time; Benjamin S. Lyman did not arrive in Japan till November [illegible] of the following year, and on a date of meeting. The reason for continuing the boat or [illegible] was that they resembled one another in many respects, and the [illegible] considered it great misfortune that Japan was unable to keep both the two men of talent longer in its service.

Although the inhabitants of the Island of old Japan had been totally neglected in mining and finding for their livelihood, the Government Bureau, in 1871, had invited two mining engineers from America and one from England to take charge of the detail work.

Benjamin S. Lyman was born in Northampton, Mass., U.S.A. After he finished a course of mining at the Boston School of Technology he visited Germany for further study. Upon his return to America he entered the office of Dr. J. P. Leslie, chief of the geological bureau of the State of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia. Professor Lyman specialized in the problems of ore as related to the mineralization of the earth. This was a view to locating deposits of minerals from a geologic corner. On October [illegible], 1871, Lyman was appointed to act as the head of the mining section of the Kaitakushi, having been introduced by Gen. Capron. He [illegible], however, in April year in Japan as a lecturer at the Institute of Science for Foreign Students, and also attended a careful investigation of the mining industry of Japan. As soon as a year had elapsed he visited all parts of the Island to give a general survey of every part of mine. The

first report on the existence of earth strata, coal and petroleum deposits, iron sand, alluvial gold, copper ores, limestone, hot-springs etc. was accompanied by an elaborate map, with minute descriptions, which proved extremely valuable. He held the opinion that our exploitation should take up mining enterprise as its first measure, so as to provide for its monetary circulation. Since the depth of fuel tends to retard the growth of industry the production of coal and oil should be attended to without delay. According to his estimates the total deposits of coal in Hokkaido could not be less than 150 billion tons, and an annual output of 600,000 tons of coal and oil has already commenced. At one time there were more than 1,000 laborers engaged in mining under Professor Lyman in the districts of Ishikari, Kamui, Poronai and Tomakomai. He so-called this "Lyman's Oil Map of Japan", indicating the possible location of petroleum deposits throughout the Empire, so long been hidden from the market, regardless of the high prices offered for it. He furnished the central government with an accurate geological map of Japan, and rendered many fruitful suggestions on the improvement of roads and harbors of the country. As an expert in hydraulic engineering, Lyman's work in locating and developing water supplies in the Province of Ishikari and Tokachi has been considered one of the best monuments left to Hokkaido for the years to come.

As we have said, Lyman was immensely popular among all classes of people, from the high officials down to the coolies, and also with the foreign residents. In Sapporo, Lyman lived next door to the war, and these two solitary old bachelors went together almost every evening to call on Dr. Family. Mrs. Edwin Dun, a daughter of one of the noted merchants, always treated them cordially in typical Japanese fashion, and

at these familiar dinners these happy bachelors. Trio used to sing popular American airs, and were thus able to spend a joyful life in strange land. Like an ancient 'Sage' work of Japanese secretary, Lyman was a strict vegetarian, and was deeply interested in the Oriental philosophy. In this connection the author might mention a little bit of a romantic story connected with the beloved friend Lyman. While in Tokyo he was often invited to dinner by the native dignitaries and also the men of high culture. Once upon a time, when he sat at a grand social dinner given by Gen. Kuroda, he was introduced to a certain Japanese young lady with whom he soon fell in love. This charming and witty girl was one of the students of the women's school built by Gen. Capron, and the daughter of a well-to-do family. They conversed in good English with Lyman, and they slowly but surely approached a real cosmopolitan courtship. Unfortunately while Prof. Lyman was so busy in his various undertakings by visiting Hokkaido, a certain Japanese came back from America in search of a wife, and incidentally married the lady in question, and the couple went abroad. Of course this was a great shock to the simple-minded Lyman, and he doubt hastened to leave Japan. It is said that he continued his single life even after he returned to America.

Prior to his departure Prof. Lyman left with the Dun family an important note, entitled "An Open-Letter to those who are interested in Ainos". This said in part: "In the meantime I must ask why the average Japanese called a miner a great lumber and looked on him as were speculator? It seems a grave error, since the mining enterprise is as safe as any legitimate business, either banking or manufacturing. I propose the organization of a new joint-stock company, in which we

Americans would be the share-holders in co-operation with the natives, and the auditors of the concern to be elected from both nations. I can safely promise such share-holders a dividend of at least six per cent!" Some may have thought this no more than an academic controversy, others that it is was another attempt at religious propaganda for foreign mission were reminiscent of the Spanish or Portuguese activities done several years ago. This letter would have been buried in oblivion if Dr. Edwin Dun had not kindly made it effective, which shall be fully explained all about in the next chapter.

Professor Lyman left Japan on July 10,1876, only two months after Mr. Capron's departure, having spent 18 months in Japan. In Japan, he went always with a young native scholar who taught Lyman the things of Japan. Lyman took this Japanese boy with him to America, and it was a great disappointment to him when the youth died after a short illness, while pursuing a mining course in one of the American Colleges. Prof. Jerry Hoya who used to be an instructor at the Peerage School in Tokyo, when the most renowned Kaden Otako Shimoda was the Preceptress, told the writer personally that Professor Benjamin Lyman could not forget his pleasant time in Hokkaido even after he left Japan. On the birthday of the Emperor Meiji(November 3rd) he never failed to invite to his home every year those Japanese students studying in the United States, whether he knew them or not. In this manner he would most affectionately revive the sweet memories of the by-gone days in Sapporo at his dinner table of the 'Sukiyaki'.

Regarding H. M. Walton, the writer is in possession of ample material, but as he spent only one year in Tokyo, and did not even visit Hokkaido, his record will necessarily be brief here. The confusion that

Professor [illegible] also made to the young officers of the Saitama-shi was that he wished to leave Japan,feeling,as he humorously expressed it, as if [illegible] was pulling in back to the air and to use with difficulty that he could tear himself away. A short but most [illegible] sketch describing his first impression of Japan will certainly interest fellowship who had never visited that country,and from this he author quotes a few lines: " We three American boys,Brewer,Taylor and I,were obliged to remain in an open shed on the wharf for some days,in consequence of Japan's quarantine law,with the animals we brought from America for the Mikado. The distance between Yokohama and Tokyo is not less than fifty miles,and the road is uneven and winding. It is very narrow,and on both sides stand very low-built tiny houses with thatched roofs,so old that they are overgrown with plants and flowers. Excepting the [illegible] each private residence is surrounded by bamboo fences, through which we could easily peep into the compound full of flowering shrubs. We greatly admired the brilliant scarlet petals of camellia well contrasted with rich green-enamelled leaves,and in this enchanting setting we listened to the melodious song of nightingales. On the edges of the roads close to the fences there thrive luxuriantly unknown weeds,and their blossoms attracted many colorful butterflies. Meanwhile we were amazed to see men and women,old and young,clad in their holiday-clothes,sitting in rows,either in front of storehouses or elsewhere, prepared with lunches and bottles of 'saka',waiting for our fantastic procession. Some of these people had come a distance of thirty,forty or even fifty miles. We were compelled to a flock of sheep and a drove of pigs,in addition of a herd of horses and cattle. Now and then the spectators clapped the hands;some spoke loudly;others laughed heartily; and all their unsophisticated noise scared and scattered the humble lambs

while the pigs timidly huddled together in a corner. The colts and calves also got excited and we had a difficult job controlling them. Naturally there was plenty of neighing,kicking,braying,squealing etc going on. It must have passed an excellent free show to those who had never been to America,to see the queer men play along with queer animals,and everyone of us was reminded of the old circus days of Barnum and Bailey. We were perfectly delighted with these strange, innocent locker-on,and no doubt they too thoroughly enjoyed ...."

Shelton goes on to say: "During my stay in Japan, a locomotive was to come for the first time,and on that day the Emperor attended the celebration on horse-back. I felt exceedingly happy to notice that the Emperor's horse was the gelding I had bought in Caldwater,Mich., just a few months ago..."

After his return to America Shelton entered College and was rewarded two fold: by a Ph. D. degree and a most charming girl. With the steady help of his devoted wife Professor Shelton was successful in his career in scientific horticulture,and also the wonderful exploitation in Australia. He died in Honolulu near the Pacific Coast on March 28,1916,only three months previous to the Alex Kater Bill,when he was to have been awarded the degree of D.C.L. - Honoris Causa.

CHAPTER XVI

Louis Boemer : Edwin Dun.

This chapter should be read together with chapters VIII and XI, which are related to agriculture and horticulture and Louis Boemer, and to animal industry and Edwin Dun respectively. These two persons left them a lasting memorial and may rightly be designated the pillars of gateway, through which one can approach the history of the Hokkaido.

Louis Boemer came to Tokyo in December 16,1871, and Edwin Dun, in May 5,1872. For salary the former got $183 Mexican dollars per month, and the latter $1,800 Mex. dol. yearly, which, though stated differently, amounted to the same thing. At the time of their arrival Boemer was 24 years old, and Dun 25. In spite of these low wages neither Dun or Boemer ever made any complaint to the Japanese Government as to their income or the positions to which they were assigned. During a period of over ten years they fully enjoyed their exiled life in Hokkaido, and remained there faithfully till the very last day; men might come and men might go, but they remained undisturbed. Boemer and Dun were most sympathetic with each other in sorrow and in joy, not only in their private life but also in their loyal endeavors toward the stable advancement of Japan.

According to some, the ancestors of Louis Boemer were Austrian. He himself, however, Louis was born in the humble town of Lunebourg about ten miles south of Hamburg, in 1844. Having finished high-school he was employed as a nursery-man in the spacious garden of a certain nobleman who lived in Hoyerswerda, midway between Hanover and Celle. Later he was invited to act as a foreman by one of the leading nursery in

the city of Lubeck, where he gained a wide experience in cultivating grasses, vegetables, fruits, flowers etc. Soon afterwards he was appointed a superintendent at the Royal Garden of the Kingdom of Hanover. In 1866, the Franco-Prussian War broke out, and Boemer was compelled to leave the country for America at the age of 25. While he was taking care of one of the vineyards in New York State, he met both Capron and Vice-Director Kuroda on their tour for the Kaitakushi and was asked to select the best nursery stocks of various plants and bring them to Japan.

Upon his arrival in Tokyo Boemer devoted himself to No. 1 Farm of the Kaitakushi Experimental Station, and after the departure of Taylor both No. 1 and No. 2 Farms came under his management. In the spring of 1875, with the acclimatized plants and trees Boemer left Yokohama by boat, and after he landed at Hakodate proceeded to the village of Hakaye to start an orchard and vegetable farm, before he settled in Sapporo which was the headquarters of the Kaitakushi.

The author believes this a suitable place to insert an anecdote telling of a pleasant argument exchanged between the horticulturist and the Vice-Director. After Boemer had consulted the matter with Dr. he made up his mind to concentrate his efforts on apple-growing. Kuroda and several native officers were more anxious to carry out plans for successful viticulture. Consequently, Boemer had to devote most of his time and work to the extensive vineyards. Yet, when the occasion came to serve the wine table wine and beer, both being produced by Boemer himself, everyone present preferred the beer-jug to the wine-glass, and so ordered during the rest of the evening. This needs, however, a little explanation. One beautiful autumn day this dispirited old bachelor Boemer took a stroll on the hills not too far from his

residence in Sapporo, and in the course of his walks discovered a plant wild hops. He at once wrote to a friend in Southern Germany, asking him to send some seeds of the improved grade of hops. Having inspired Director Kureda, Roemer started a brewery right close to the Kaitakushi office, from which he developed one of the greatest industries that Hokkaido could enjoy. Remember Louis Roemer was a German by birth, and must have known more about Munchen than Bordeaux. Gen. Capron, however, was not responsible for the 'Bier trinken', as he had already left Japan before Roemer received the hop seeds from Europe. The author used to hear from some of the older Japanese who had met Roemer in Sapporo that this German gentleman spent his time more in the brewery than in the class-room. In every corner of the world one courteously notices a deep crevice between so called scientific men who opt to enjoy the critics and a practical man like Roemer. Idle-talking crapperts add very little to the general welfare of the world: let a fool please himself in his own way!

Now the author has come to one of his most favorite botanical expeditions through the Island of old Yezo, of which Louis Roemer wrote: " When we started it was too late in the season to enjoy the genial spring surrounding, and this we much regretted. Howbeit there were the full blossoms of the scarlet species of Azalea and the luxurious spectacle of single-petaled mountain-cherry flowers to welcome us all. It was singular when we come to think of it that these charming wild peach flowers should bloom on March the 3rd, the girls' festival, and those valiant blue-flags show their flowers on May the 5th, to celebrate boys' day, these two most important Japanese occasions seemed to meet together in this part of the country. The sweet lily-of-the-valley mingled with Solomon's seal over a tender carpet of moss in the

untrodden ravines, reminding one of my American days in New England. The ravishing Alpine plants and spontaneous field grasses of all kinds provided not only scenic beauty but succulent food as well. The flora of the detached island differs much from that of the main islands, and this spurred our ambition to file the botanical collection of indigenous species. We saw pears, chestnuts, apricots, plums, walnuts etc. all in their wild state, which we can improve both in quality and quantity. We wondered at the gigantic and vigorous growth of tooth-leave-oak, azal, birch, elm, maple-maple, spruce, and the so-called 'Yezo-pine'. How many Westerners who visit Japan can appreciate the most delicious dishes of the common bracken under the Japanese names of 'warabi' and 'Zenmai' which sprout all over the hills and dales. Here we met hedges of gorgeous hydrangea; there encountered the exquisite shrubs of rhododendrons. Even though we do not possess the talent to compose a single verse of Japanese poetry we cannot forbear singing the praises of this region of the shrubbery of the Bush (Lespedeza bicolor) with its tiny gay flowers of red and white, hanging down from the tender stems. We rested at the tavern of the natural hot-sulphur spring of Yubisse, where flourished raspberries, grapes, currants etc. in natural growth and free to all. At last we found the rare plant of black-lily that had fascinated my old friend Mr. Lyman. Indeed we were sorry if we only stepped on violets, 'fukujuso' (Adonis davurica), lady's slipper, jack-in-pulpit and what not...".

Dr. Kiago Miyake whose page has appeared in the introductory chapter is still (1940) enjoying good health. He is emeritus professor in botany of the Sapporo Agricultural College. Just a few years ago he was suddenly invited by the Department of Imperial Household, and graciously requested to read certain paper on botany before the Emperor.

It has been the custom in the Imperial court to ask some selected professors for a similar honor on each New Year ceremonial. The subjects usually assigned to the professors invited previously had been out of the classical literatures both in Chinese and Japanese, and in recent time were added some passages from texts in foreign languages. Dr. Miyabe departed from precedent by taking up a course in natural science on this extraordinary rare occasion, and fulfilled his part with great ability. Next day the author called on him, and after congratulating him heartily invited him to lunch at the Imperial Hotel. To this little gathering Dr. Tomitaro Makino, whose name is also mentioned previously in this book came and a most joyful afternoon was spent together. Both Dr. Miyabe of Hokkaido and Dr. Makino of Tokyo are widely known as the most learned botanists in Japan, if not in the world. Dr. Makino was born in a humble hamlet on a small island of Shikoku, and never went through any school. He was a thoroughly self-made man, and fought his way against poverty. It was not until he was over eighty years old that the Tokyo Imperial University conferred on him the degree of 'Doctor of Science'. Today every botanist recognizes the name of Dr. Tomitaro Makino as standing in the first rank among the scholars of botanical classification, and to perpetuate his name and fame there exist numerless vegetations bearing his name. Again Dr. Hiroo Miyabe has been the first student who pursued botany in the Sapporo Agricultural College, ever since it was transferred from Tokyo, where the institution was first planned by General Capron. On his graduation with high honor Dr. Miyabe was promoted to the office of professor of botany, which naturally indicates the close relation that for many years he had associated with Louis Rosemer, and stated to the author that Rosemer was of obliging and tireless man.

Upon the receipt of the botanical specimens of the aboriginal plants of old Yezo from Louis Boemer Gen. Capron was so much pleased of the most valuable collection that the General at once forwarded them all to Dr. Asa Gray of Harvard. Since then Gen. Capron had returned to America, Professor Boemer gone to Germany, and the office of the Kaitakushi been closed; no one seemed to recollect how the result of Boemer's hard labor came out. Dr. Miyabe told the author that Professor Ryokichi Yatabe of the Tokyo Imperial University, having graduated from Cornell University, on his way home one day called on Dr. Asa Gray in Cambridge, and was exceedingly surprised to find, full-sets of the said specimens well arranged with proper botanical names written by Dr. Gray himself. Although Professor Yatabe was not then familiar with the case brought by the Sapporo institution he was urgently requested by Dr. Gray to carry them back to Japan. So Dr. Miyabe knew exactly where they were kept, and was anxious for the author to see them. As Dr. Miyabe had to leave Tokyo for Hokkaido the evening of the following day, he arranged to meet the author in the Tokyo Imperial University about three in the afternoon just before his departure. Thus the author had this unusual opportunity of examining the rare scientific treasures. These indeed form a permanent and precious keepsake left behind by Professor Louis Boemer for Japan, in addition to so many other things in the line of pomology, floriculture, and agriculture in general.

In general, one who has gained his knowledge only from practice in one particular field finds it difficult to undertake another job successfully when the business which he had devoted himself for a long time ends. This was the case with Boemer at the expiration of the Kaitakushi. Horticulture, which was his speciality, had not yet on

these days been considered urgently needed, by both the officials and the citizens. While Roemer was wandering through various places in Hokkaido if he could continue his work, Edwin Dun and his family had left Sapporo for Tokyo where he might meet some officers of the central government. After talking with foreign settlers in Yokohama and Tokyo, Mrs. Dun told to her husband that he might write a letter to Professor Roemer asking if he would be willing to start a hot-house conservatory near Tokyo. Such suggestion was cordially taken up by the simple-minded horticulturist, and soon afterwards there appeared in Yokohama a new firm under the name of Louis Roemer & Co., which offered for sale green-house flowers, good improved seeds as well as plants imported from America. The warm sympathy of old Japanese friends whom he had met in Tokyo while serving at the Kaitakushi Experimental farm prior to his visit to Hokkaido, and his shop being the pioneer of its kind aided Roemer greatly in his new venture. He became suddenly exceedingly busy, sending to the capital from Yokohama every day a big wagon piled with cut-flowers rich in fragrance and beauty. In 1881, he found a partner, a German whose name was Alfred Winger. The business continued steadily growing in prosperity and popularity. Roemer, however, fell ill, and was very anxious to visit Germany to recruit his health. He selected the celebrated sanatorium of Blankenburg, located midway from Hanover to Halle, where at the foot of the Mt. Harz the medical springs were gushing. Here the tranquil forest and the balmy air helped to delight his eye and solace his mind: here, no doubt, he dreamed of frequently the old days at Sapporo and elsewhere. Alas! the active days for him were over, and good Professor Louis Roemer there went to rest calmly forever. The author wrote to Geo. Ellewanger & Co, but the firm was dissolved.

The ancestral lineage of Edwin Dun can be traced back to Scotland. His grandfather came to America in the early part of the 19th century and lived on a farm in vicinity of Lexington,Kentucky. His son married a woman from Norfolk,Virginia,and to them Edwin was born on July 17,1848. Later the family,consisting of the parents,three brothers, and two sisters,all older than Edwin,moved to a farm on the outskirts of Springfield,Ohio,where they owned 18,000 acres of blue-grass land, and reared Short- horn cattle and race horses. After he graduated from high school New Brighton,Penn.,at the age of eighteen,Edwin entered Miami University at Oxford,Ohio. His eldest brother,James,was head-engineer of the Atchison,Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad for 37 years till his death in 1906. After spent sometime helping his father, Edwin went to work for his uncle Walter who had invested $100,000 in thoroughbred breeding stocks. Then he and his cousin Allen W. Thurman of Columbus,O. entered into partnership in an extensive live stock enterprise. Thurman's father was a noted Feeder,and kept the stock farm well equipped. The people early used to call the district by the name of "Dun Plains". In those days the fields were full of wild turkeys,ruffed grouse,quails and other game.

About that time W.C.Cupron,the son of Gen. Cupron,was a commission merchant and lived in Chicago. Having received orders from his father to purchase several animals for the Saltaskaht,he visited the well-known stock farm of Thurman and Dun to secure a second herd of Short-horns. Having little experience in this kind of responsible undertaking young Cupron helped Edwin Dun to select the best possible animals not only in Short-horns,but also in Durhams,together with sheep, hogs,and a few stallions. Dun sent an order to Canada for one hundred

Southdown bred in the cold climate of Alberta, and gathered more than a hundred registered dairy cows and heifers from Wisconsin, Illinois, New Jersey, Ohio, etc. To transport this entire order from Calgary to San Francisco a train of at least 14 cars would be necessary, and some experts to look after them on the way to Japan. In these circumstances the services of Edwin Dun were urgently requested by the Kaitakushi, after several telegrams had been exchanged between Gen. Capron and Mr. Dun. When these freight cars were approaching Omaha, Dun had great difficulty transferring the animals from one railroad to the other, owing to the flood overflowed the roads caused by the recent heavy rains and storms. It took Dun fifteen days to reach the Pacific coast, and he was almost struck dumb with astonishment, in accordance to the statement given by him to the author, at how little the Japanese Consul in San Francisco could do to assist Dun in this hazardous condition. The name of the vessel on which Dun took his stock was the 'Great Republic' of the Pacific Mail, and he can readily imagine how much pains Dun labored in feeding the stock during the twenty two days voyage, at such Captain Howard, her Commander, had been exceedingly kind to him. The boat arrived in Yokohama on July 2.

In Tokyo, lodging was provided for Dun in the temple Zojoji, and two servants were assigned to attend him. Here the author would like to quote a few passages from Dun's Memoirs: " My residence in Tokyo was soon rocked around with dens of foxes, badgers, and small brown beasts. The eerie yelp of the foxes alternated with the solitary whine of the dogs at night under a cold moon. I shall never forget an incident when I was startled by a noise in my dining room, at

a time when he was alone. Gently opening the door I observed a young fox on the table regaling himself with a chicken leg, and when he saw me he let it fall and disappeared, giving me a look that spoke as plainly as words: 'Sir, you are indeed an impertinent fellow to interrupt a gentleman at dinner!' I met Ito, Governor on his return from Yokkaido. He was a fine dignified looking old gentleman, and made the best cocktail I ever drank. In Tokyo there had been established a large and very expensive intermediate experimental station. In the 140 acres of the horticultural section I found over two million foreign fruit-trees. On the so-called So. Farm to which I was assigned there were kept all kinds of the most complicated agricultural machinery, including machines capable of threshing 1,000 bushels of grain per day, self-binding reapers that could cut twenty acres of crop daily, harrows, plows, corn planters, and other innumerable smaller machines and implements. I could swing a scythe or ax as well as the strongest fellows, and in handling all kinds of agricultural machinery I was the best man on the place. I managed the stables of Thoroughbreds and Trotters, and acted as a veterinary surgeon. Yet after all, I asked, what was the real object of the new colonization government? Unless it was proposed that the entire establishments in Tokyo under the Imperial Household could soon be transferred to the Northern Island, I would not feel disposed to remain in Japan any longer."

Doubtless Edwin Dun was a man of adventurous spirit, and expressed bravely and frankly all that he thought was good for the country; others who felt the same about things left Japan without announcing themselves. After a year or so Dun quit the Experimental Farm in Tokyo, and carried away the selected animals on the vessel with some

of his students taught by himself, sailing from Yokohama to Hakodate in an early part of 1878. Naturally he first visited Kosmar in the orchard of noble village of Sawara which was nearly two miles from Hakodate, and started an experimental farm for these animals he said. It is conveniently situated near the said port and within easy access to transportation from the boat-landing. It commands a magnificient view of lofty Mt. Komagatake, and has extensive fertile fields growing spontaneously with large Flat-bell (Platycodon grandiflorum), Rough-leafed Patrinia (Patrinia scabiosaefolia), 'Kazi' (Lespedeza bicolor), Arrow-roots, Agrimony (Eupatorium cannabinum), Dwarf Pink (Dianthus superbus), and Convolvulus, the pulses of which were sung so often among the Nativer as the 'Seven Treasures of Autumn'.

Here the author is reminded of an international romance in which Edwin Dun took part. On a still and comfortable evening the face of the full moon exactly indicated August 15, according to the lunar calendar, when the Japanese celebrate the 'Festival of the Most-bright Moon', Edwin Dun, having finished his light supper in the barrack, lay in an easy rattan chair, contemplating the mirror-like moon light. In the silence he also caught the gentle sound of a foot-step. There was no light in the house but he could see a young girl coming timidly with a dish of steamed soy-beans in pods, sprinkled with a little salt. This, though meant for an offering to the goddess of the moon, was a long established rural custom in Japan, to delicious to eat. The young lady was a relative of a Japanese officer living in the same compound, and a temporary visitor from the District of Tsugaru on the West Island. She had never met a foreigner before, and had been asked by her aunt to deliver the sweet message. So she left the dish with

Dun had went home without any word of English. Nevertheless she was a daughter of the well-known samurai,and had been brought up in an old orthodox school of Chinese classics,and was most refined. Dun had always declared that the creation of an animal industry in a country like Japan was no makeshift job,and to be successful in such an undertaking one had to make it the life work. It was not long until Minister Stagram of the American Legation in Tokyo had to act as the go-between in the arranging a marriage of Edwin Dun and the Lady-in-the-moon,who had brought him the dish of green beans other night. Soon the pair were blest by the birth of a beautiful daughter.

May the author repeat here what Dun wrote in his worthy Memoir?

" I want to say right here that never for a moment did I regret the step I had taken. Through her(Mrs. Dun) I became acquainted with the most beautiful habit of the Japanese,and it seemed to me there cannot be a more unselfish,self-sacrificing and lovable creature on earth than a good Japanese woman."

The author recollects that the sugar-beet experiment conducted by both Dun and Prof. Brook of the Sapporo Agricultural College,through three successive years had resulted in obtaining only ten per cent sugar,which could hardly be called successful. Now,Professor Dun had annoyed three odious enemies which met him from time to time on his way between his house in Sapporo and the stud farm of Bessup,110 miles distant. The Hokkaido wolves were most formidable beasts,living upon deer in winter and colts in summer. Some of them weighed 70 to 80 pounds,and were armed with tremendous fangs and teeth,and exceedingly powerful. Aggressive locusts in enormous swarms destroyed every green plant and laid their eggs on the sweet meadows. They were probably

descendants of the old fellows that had been disliked so much by the ancient Egyptians. Bears,too,were common in Hokkaido and many of them were as big as cows. Dun once told the author that on one occasion,when on a ten days canoe trip up the Ishikari River with his best friend Bowmar,a nonchalant bear passed twice around their tent in the most impudent manner. Although Dun was by no means an ideal shepherd he was proud of his ability to shear 10 to 12 lbs out of a fleece of unwashed wool. The author sympathized with Dun who must have been greatly handicapped by want of proper pasturage when he received,in the spring of 1878,over 400 pure-bred Merino ewes with a sufficient number of high-grade registered rams from America. The author cannot refrain from once again quoting from Dun's immortal memoir: "Upon the occasion of the Imperial Inspection over the work done by the Kaitakushi,for the second time in 1881,His Majesty had expressed a desire to see 'Doublin',a Kentucky creek race stallion, in action,and wished that I would ride on him. As I went round the race-track he got excited,exhibiting his pride in galloping horses. Then the running of the great American threshing machine was a most intricate job. To work this machine eight native stallions,kicking, biting,squealing,and performing all kinds of tricks were required. I had been previously warned to be clad in full evening dress,silk hat, white necktie,and white gloves in the presence of the Emperor. When the hard day was over I sped to my home where I changed my dress to 'yukata' (a native loose cotton bath-robe),and enjoyed the beer and cigar graciously sent by His Majesty. Then without previous notice, I was requested to attend a grand banquet at which the Emperor and all the dignitaries from the central government were present,and it

was my fate to have to put on once more the same old dress-suit that was already stained with sweat."

At the expiration of the Kaitakushi Edwin Dun was decorated with the Order of the Fifth-Class of the Rising Sun, in recognition of his ten years' untiring and faithful service. Having passed his last Christmas night in Sapporo with his family and Boehmer in 1882, Edwin Dun departed Sapporo for Tokyo, accompanied by his wife and daughter. Mrs. Dun was heartily welcomed by the ladies of Tokyo to their social circle, and this led her to give her advice to Boehmer to open a florist shop in Yokohama.

Edwin Dun made up his mind to give his respect to the parents, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts and all his relatives in America. His wife, however, was not then in good health, and she decided to visit her parents in Tokyo. Dun took with him his little daughter, five years old, and called upon his old home in the 'Dun's Plaine' after an absence of twelve years. While the girl Helen soon became the pet of his family, Dun took an extensive trip through to Spokane Falls, Lake Lake, Yellow Stone, the Rockies, and the Pacific coast. In the spring of 1884 he was appointed by President Arthur to the post of Second Secretary to the American Legation at Tokyo. In May of 188 when the author was planning to visit America for first time he was introduced to Hon. Edwin Dun by Dr. W.A.P.Martin, the Interpreter of the said Legation. It was a sad blow to the Dun family in Tokyo when the amiable Mrs. Dun died in October 1888 after a long illness. In 1890, President Harrison promoted Mr. Edwin Dun Charge d'Affaires, and in 1897, President Cleveland raised him to the rank of Minister. In the following year, the Sino-Japanese War broke out, and his able

negotiations with American Minister Denby in China resulted in the most agreeable settlement between China and Japan. Subsequently the two Ministers were to receive the highest recognitions from both countries at the same time. When his four years' term ended and Minister Buck arrived in Tokyo to take his place, Hon. Dun was called back to America to report Secretary Sherman of the State Department. Taking advantage of this opportunity Edwin Dun called on the house of Morgan in Wall Street, New York City, and having shown the notorious "Open Letter" left by Benjamin Lyman at the Dun, he succeeded in securing a loan of 10,000,000 yen to organize the first joint-stock company of both American and Japanese to develop the petroleum industry out of the wells located in the Province of Echigo. When the author visited the same district in order to investigate an activity of the oil production he incidentally met old Dun in the town of Nagaoka, being a manager of the above-mentioned company. There the author was introduced to Mrs. Dun, the second wife, coming from a samurai of the Matsumaye, Hokkaido. She bore Dun four sons, two of them are now in America, while the other two were naturalized to Japan and married Japanese girls. It was the year of 1906, right after the Russo-Japanese War, when the author met Dun in Nagaoka. About 25 years afterwards the author called on Dun a third time at his residence of Yoyogi, Tokyo, upon the receipt of a letter from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, to make inquiries regarding Louis Boehner. But Dun's recollection of anything relating to the Kaitakushi was very faint. ,caused by a recent attack of apoplexy.

Hon Edwin Dun died in his above-mentioned house on May 1?, 19?1, and his remains rest in the Aoyama cemetery, Tokyo.

CHAPTER XVII

Dimsdale, Potter, Grada and Ishikawa: The Failures of the Anti-Korean Movement

[illegible] of History is not limited simply to a record of past events, but is intended for the instruction of future generations. It must be done in order if impartial judgment is to be not influenced by external circumstances. If Dimsdale and Dan is positively described in the pillory of the front gate, at the entrance to the garden of the Lotus-Land, Grada and Ishikawa may be the pride of the land then. The records of these two foreigners were clear-cut indeed, which the [illegible] of the two writers are well-kept well. Why then did these officers of the Lotus-Land who had been so closely associated with the Korean problem become important foreign characters? Was it their ability, or was it due to opportunity influence?

Yukichi Fukuda was born in October 1840, in the town of [illegible], and when young was in Yeda, now Tokyo) in order to study western Dutch-Korean lessons. Later afterward - Yukichi became one of the diplomatic officers attached to the feudal lord Nakamura [illegible]. At the time when the Shogunate power was transferred to the Imperial Government, just really a most critical condition. Even then, those who were on the Imperial side, even as the retainers from the clan of Choshu, [illegible], and Tosa, were prone to separate one from another. To establish the main deliberation on a sound basis, it was absolutely necessary that the leaders and chief of the people or the leading class should be firmly united. The Meiji Revolution said several words, devoted all to [illegible], and succeeded in a most creditable manner.

After a long confrontation, the experts [illegible] a flower in

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the left of [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] and [illegible] essential to [illegible] other [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] official position, in order to avoid any [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. It was evident from the fact that he did not become the Director of the [illegible] during the first four years, at least until the departure of Admiral Capron from Japan. He had no knowledge of [illegible] [illegible], and that a period was needed for a [illegible] for [illegible]. In spite of his severe admiration [illegible] and with almost no experience, Kanda was a [illegible] of the farmers and natural rural life. By his talent and [illegible] [illegible] to the front and his [illegible] enterprise was certain to [illegible]. His position gave him an opportunity to speed up his career to the most [illegible] way. It was Gen. [illegible] who advised the Japanese that the plan which he drew in cooperation with the American [illegible], and that Kanda should be sent to that country with an invitation for an appropriate [illegible]. With an [illegible] the seeds of friendship the United States sower to Japan. [illegible] understanding [illegible] prejudice in the minds of the [illegible] over the question of the sale of [illegible] and a stamp left to the men of his own office, [illegible] but very [illegible], Kanda [illegible] his prestige, and was [illegible] of the Presidency.

With [illegible] he was [illegible] the [illegible] of the Japan-[illegible] section, with [illegible] realize that there [illegible] [illegible] and a great [illegible] in the hearts of Japan [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] Prime-Minister, [illegible] a [illegible] ruler, [illegible] could conclude a treaty with [illegible]. In 1867, just [illegible] years before Commodore Perry first visited [illegible], [illegible],

The French Government sent her warships to Korea to make a treaty,but in order to chastise for several Catholic clergymen who were killed by the Korean soldiery. Again,in 1867,American [illegible] dispatched its crew once again a special envoy accompanied by three warships to Korea. In 1871,becoming impatient of the Korea's conduct,American President Grant ordered the American Minister in Peking to visit Korea to establish a peaceful treaty. This,which resulted in failure as American warship "General Sherman",invaded the Han-Yang River,without success. Since other powers attempted forcibly have failed so,Japan the government forwarded the Deputy-Minister Moriyama of the Foreign Department with two war-vessels,"the Kasuga" and "the Yuho",inquiring politely why the Korean government treated the Western countries in such treacherous manner,but the result was once more fruitless. On the 20th September, 1875,a Japanese vessel called "the Unyokan" while attending to the [illegible] survey was suddenly fired on from a Korean fort. Those repeated affronts as well as insults aroused in General Takamori Saigo,who was then the marshal of the Japanese Army,the utmost indignation,and he strongly insisted upon an immediate declaration of war against Korea. Whether the time was ripe or not,his opinion was not approved in the Cabinet meeting,as has been explained before. This fact suggests its attitude on the international affairs among the leading men not only from the government but also from several private activities in their respective native ones for further contemplation. Meanwhile General Saigo left the capital for his district Kagoshima,to call upon the spirits of his clan,and divided the Country.

After preparing and waiting until the revolts of Saga,Hagi,Akizuki, [illegible] and a few others were totally subjugated,Gen. Saigo,formerly Minister of War,started his rebellion,in Kagoshima,on April 14,1877.

[illegible]

[illegible] force eight hundred [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] years [illegible] from the departure of [illegible] Japan [illegible] by [illegible] Cabinet [illegible] of the [illegible] appeared before [illegible]

In [illegible] for [illegible] the [illegible] Cabinet [illegible] of the [illegible] Cabinet. [illegible] of the [illegible] different [illegible] (1) On the opening day of [illegible] it might well be that [illegible] side by side in a [illegible] (2) In [illegible] prayer [illegible] the [illegible] of International [illegible]

It was a well-known fact that the [illegible] at the time of the [illegible] in order to [illegible] their [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] was only [illegible] old [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]. The explanation of [illegible] instead of playing with swords or guns, [illegible] contented themselves with pen and [illegible] [illegible] satisfied [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] already described [illegible] local papers or [illegible] the [illegible] to the public, [illegible] the people in opposition to the will of the government. This sort of agitation was headed by [illegible] and [illegible], resident of [illegible]. Their propaganda was deeply [illegible] by [illegible] (then the [illegible] secretary of the [illegible]), [illegible], a well-known [illegible], and several others. The [illegible] took place in September [illegible], and after [illegible] one year, on August 31, [illegible], [illegible] were all [illegible], and the result was [illegible] years for [illegible] and [illegible] respectively, five for [illegible], and one [illegible]. [illegible] afterwards [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] a Member of the House. [illegible] of the [illegible] Minister of Foreign Affairs [illegible] Japan [illegible]. [illegible] at the front entrance of the Foreign Department in Tokyo, [illegible] [illegible] the celebrated [illegible] of the [illegible], [illegible] the [illegible] was [illegible] Nov 24, [illegible].

At [illegible] was promoted to be president of the Privy Council. He died of illness on August [illegible]. The Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum, the [illegible] award that a Japanese citizen can [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible], or [illegible] of [illegible].

CHAPTER XVIII

Wei ca Tsunai Iwakura, a Wise-Politic Famous Controversy.

Two [illegible], [illegible] and Tsunai Iwakura, are inseparable from the narrative of the Great Restoration in Japan's history. These men were of the kind of the saint-scholar which had been very powerful until the time when the wealthy Tokugawa created the feudal system of government in 1603. In writing the story of the Restoration, these two figures can aptly be styled pillars. They were the 'Double Stars' which guided the central government, during the [illegible] of the mid nineteenth office. Looked at from any point of view Iwakura was a man who preferred to be the puppet-player rather than the puppet itself, and at the shadow follower the shadow of leaders was always found to be old friends. He was considered by a certain group of the people as the part of person who could not keep a [illegible] even off.

On July 2, 1868, [illegible] was changed from Edo to Tokyo the Imperial family moved to a capital there from Kyoto. A year afterward the [illegible] was created and the name Edo was changed to Tokyoko. Realizing that the Iwakura Commission was likely to be the last attempt of the [illegible] [illegible] Ito, Inoue, Okubo, accompanied by Kido and Okuma visited the old Imperial land of Germany, Italy and France, to [illegible] the Diet [illegible] to suit the Imperial system. By selection, it was more excellent [illegible] of the choice of a Japanese Foreign Division of the Imperial Cabinet. Mr. Iwakura, Premier Minister of Foreign Affairs, was at [illegible] Vice-Director [illegible] to America to investigate the attitude of that country toward Japan, prior to its new

proposed right. Upon the return of Kiroda with Gen. Oshima to Japan, Iwakura was promoted to be the Minister of Right(Minister of Left and Right are unknown to the Deputy-President), and within one week (-October 12,1873) sailed from Yokohama for San Francisco. On this world's tour, the party was composed of forty-seven members, selected both from the government officers and private citizens. There were four ambassadors to be distinguished among: Kido and Okubo(State-Councillors), Ito(the First Deputy-Minister of Public Works), and Yamaguchi(the Second Deputy-Minister of Foreign Affairs). The group also embraced the illustrious names of Akiyama Yoshi, Omoto Watanabe, Ichiki Tsuka, Ichihara Fukuchi and several others, in addition of Hoshino Tsuyo who acted as general secretary and Hirayama Tsuka, as its treasurer. The name of the special conveyance the party was "the America".

In this imposing body of Japan's foremost men the chief army was clad in the court garment of the ancient commercial rules and traditional costumes (now in the front of the book in Japanese edition), while all the rest were the Western costumes. Every long distance traveler is apt to meet both cold and rat, and the Imperial party enjoyed it experience. Crossing the Rocky mountains they encountered a severe snow storm, which blocked the train for several days, and on reaching Chicago they found the City in great confusion following the big fire.

The party arrived in Washington on January 25 and was cordially received by President Grant. Within a few days they began discussions in the White House with the Secretary of State and others on the subject of the revision of the treaty, especially on the matters

of Japan first,the release of foreigners from the restriction of travelling in the interior of the country,the withdrawal of extra-territoriality,the freedom of religion,etc. When the envoy learned that it was necessary to secure the consent of the Powers concerned in order to conclude the treaty Iwakura and Okubo and Ito made a hasty trip home. In Japan,when they presented the matter to the cabinet,there arose,as was to be expected,an acute clash of opinion between the partisans that the question could not be settled promptly, during the time of the delegates were waiting impatiently. Both Okubo and Ito were completely at a loss,and the only way they could cover up their embarrassment was to enter into negotiations with America were which unfortunately had to be ended somewhat ambiguously. They got back to Washington on July the 17th,and the envoys spent their time during the long days in waiting. The American officials were somewhat astonished,when the Imperial party was felt shocked at the delay departed from the capital without giving any reason,and five days later sailed from New York on the 'Pacific Olympus' for London. Having passed some weeks in the British Isles they went over the Continent,relaxing from the exertions sustained during the period of the Great Restoration.

Being the first official commission on an extensive trip from America and Europe since the Empire of Japan had been created it became the centre of attraction,and there left vacant some important offices in the government. During their absence both Saigo and Itagaki gave assurance that they would remain in the cabinet or return later to assist Premier Sanjo. No sooner had the ship of the east of 'Pacific Ocean' disappeared below the horizon than several Paris

ordered both Imperial Into and Foreign Note to audit thoroughly the books as well as documents of the Treasury Department which was under Minister Takahashi Korekiyo. The result was that Gen. Saito had to ask Kazuo Inouye, the Deputy-Minister of that Department, resolutely to resign from the office. To fill the vacancy Gen. Saito brought Shigenobu Ohama, one of the old retainers of the Meiji clan, for the first time to take entire charge of Treasury Department, and since then the name Ohama and Japanese finance became almost inseparable. As was explained in Chapter II, about this time the Korea problem was at its height, and the notorious Anti-Korean sentiment precipitated by Saito himself. In the case of the Japanese retinue of three days it looked too many cooks spoiling the broth. If the author is not mistaken in his conjecture Saito's discourses terminated at the time of the departure of the Imperial party because it comprised too many members for foreign countries to know after the grand work of the Exposition was done there were not persisting. At any rate Premier Saito was so happy to feel aware of the criterious disposition on the part of Gen. Saito sent a cablegram to Minister Iwakura to come here immediately. Iwakura and party returned to Japan on September 17, 1873 after an absence of nearly two years, and tried hard to compromise the Korean Problem with Gen. Saito but in vain. On the 14th of January, 1874, Minister Iwakura had a narrow escape from death at the hands of assassins.

Behind the stage of the Formosa Controversy Minister Iwakura appeared as Wire-Puller. It was just one month after Townsend Harris, the first American consul to Japan, wrote to his government, March 24, 1854, pointing out the advantage of procuring the Island of Formosa

from China, for which the negotiations did not bring any result. The Island's luxuriant growth of forestry, from the summit of the steep hills to the bottom of deep ravines, still shelters savage tribes in large numbers, besides wild beasts and venomous reptiles. Yet the aborigines continue to live in a state of cannibalism. On June 17, 1867, when Lt-Commander Alexander F. Mackenzie landed on the Island with two hundred British sailors of the corporer 'Wyoming', they were all slain by the natives. The same fate overtook the American mariners of the bark 'Rover' which was wrecked off the southern point of this Island in the following year. In this case, however, Gen. LeGendre, American Consul at Amoy wrote to the Chinese Mandarins protesting against the atrocious acts of the Formosans, and receiving no reply to his letter the General made up his mind to punish the ravages. Soon their chieftain was captured and crucified by the gallant Consul, and the tribes at last surrendered.

Still another incident took place in November of 1871, when 69 fishermen of the Riukiu (Loo Choo) were shipwrecked off the coast of Formosa. Without the slightest knowledge of the character of the residents of the Island they had sought safety and were welcomed by the natives, who later did not hesitate to sacrifice their helpless victims. This happened only four months after the treaty had been concluded between China and Japan on the question of the Riukiu Islands. These Islands are composed of the chain which connects Japan to Formosa. Up to 1876, the Riukiu was an independent Kingdom, and sent tribute both China and Japan, until its allegiance with Japan was dissolved. Sometime previous to this, however, the Riukiu had acted under the sway of the Satsuma fief. So, when the

Japanese government learned of the Ryukyu massacre its first step was to ascertain how far the Chinese authority made its influence felt in Formosa. Tokio in China fully confessed that she had no far-reaching jurisdiction over the Ryukyu. This left Japan free to punish the residents of the Islands of Ryukyu without any fear. Prior to this the King of the Ryukyu had paid a visit to the Japanese Mayor, in September 1872, and implored his assistance in case of foreign invasion.

During long negotiations with each other during the American Civil War and both having badly wounded very letters were exchanged. Gen. Cagrot came to Japan between the General and Gen. Lelandre. One day in Tokyo Gen. Lelandre suddenly appeared at the house of General Cagrot. It was one of those cheerful summer evenings at Minister Iwakura and invited those two American generals together with Gen. Grant to the Minister's private residence to dine, and listen to the whole narrative of his encouragement of the Formosan plan by Gen. Lelandre. Incidentally a few weeks later some Japanese fishermen living in a village of the Prefecture of Gifu, being blown by a furious gale to the south-eastern coast of Formosa, met exactly the same fate at their predecessors.

Now, Minister Soyeshima of the Foreign Department himself visited China in company with Gen. Lelandre, having resigned office from his post as an American Consul at Amoy, and blamed severely the Viceroy Chang for his laxity toward the Savages Island of Formosa. This mission ended rather unsatisfactorily. The peace note under the name of the Tientsin Treaty was signed, in which China fully recognized the Ryukyu as Japan's territory, and hence as an independent Kingdom, on

April 7,1874. The background of this satisfactory conclusion was a fraternal and humane service rendered by the Japanese officers to a crew of Chinese laborers in saving them from the slave trade on board the "Maria Luta", a Peruvian schooner.

No sooner had this treaty been signed than the Japanese cabinet members became divided on the Korean Problem,and Minister Iwakura took advantage of the political crisis of the moment to practice the Formosan in the hope of improving it an even a little. When Minister Soyejima had met the Viceroy in China the Chinese officers endeavored to avoid the Formosan question,yet it was clearly understood by the Minister that the Chinese government,being short of funds,controlling the barbarious tribes was rather beyond its ability.

Japan declared War against Formosa on April 27,1874. For this Lieutenant General Saigo was next fitted to act as the Commander of the army. It was a matter of regret both to the Japanese government and men. Since that the latter had already retired to his native town of Kagoshima,being dissatisfied at the manner in which the cabinet had disregarded the Anti-Korea sentiment. His brother Sanehiyoshi Saigo was appointed Commander,and Minister Okubo of Treasury Department as the'General Manager' of the army,a title that sounded quite strange. As soon as American Minister Pinkham in Tokyo discovered that in the Imperial force there were the names of Maj. LeGendre,Commander Castle (U.S.N. and Lieut. Watanabe of the Gen. Cayron's assistants in the Kaitakushi),he recalled those American officers from the field for fear of violating International Law. The matter can not help from forming the double opinion that Minister Okubo had

continued to think that the real owner of the Island of Formosa should be China, whereas the said American 'Trio' of valour had never looked on the Formosa affairs as more than an International Foot-Ball game. Lastly the War-Manager Grant discovered an American vessel of convenient size floating along the coast of the Island, and tried to get the charter. To this Minister Shigeno again sent a vigorous protest. So, Grant took next step, and having consulted with the Captain of the boat purchased her for cash-down, waving the Japanese flag on the top of the mast. The stage is now set for the after-piece in the aftermath of the Formosa tumult, and Minister Shigeno kept constantly protesting, which at length split the Japanese cabinet into two sides, the peace-makers and the belligerent ones. Regardless of the official message sent from the cabinet, Chief Commander Saigo did not form to retreat, and Minister Iwakura in order to avoid any further dispute declared that he himself should be fully responsible for the relations between China and Japan so far as the Formosan affairs was concerned.

Naturally the Formosa Problem was something like making a mountain out of a molehill with too many giants playing on it. As one might have expected the savage tribes of Formosa had been frightened and startled, and then crept into deep cover until the disreputable performance was finished. The uproar of the Island matter lasted just six weeks, and October 31st was officially fixed as its triumphal day. Minister Okubo was sent to China with a French lawyer who was then practising as elementary law in one of the private schools in Tokyo, and asked China for three million taels as the indemnity. This claim however was arbitrated by the British Minister in Peking, and Japan

had to be satisfied with the sum of four hundred thousand taels. In this his clamour Japan had lost more than 650 men in addition to a war expense of ten million yen.

At the Yeuryokwan,a detached palace,on January 9 in the following year,Prime-Minister Ito gave a grand banquet,and it was said that there nearly one thousand people were invited from all parts of the Empire. Among the crowd the figures of Generals Capron and Lelandre, Commander Castle,Lieut. Watson,that French lawyer,and many foreign diplomats as well as civilians were conspicuous to the occasion. In spite of this fact Rear Admiral Clark(Chas. S.) wrote in his autobiography,saying: "We were sent to Ando,where we arrested General Lelandre,who without authority from the United States had accepted the position of military adviser to the Japanese in their first expedition to Formosa." Nevertheless it was true that Gen. Lelandre had been fought in the American Civil War that he had lost one eye and one leg;all hairs and all teeth. Now,the innocent Admiral went on writing: "It was said that he once tried to make an impression on the natives of Formosa by reducing himself to his lowest terms in their presence,but no interest was shown until he removed his glass eye when the assembly suddenly waked up,and expressed through the interpreter,a desire to see him take out the other one."

Above all,in that brilliant evening,there sat timidly back of General Lelandre a big stout man,W. F. Op-Jocer,who was brought in by the General and later has left a remarkable record in Japan's Foreign Bombardry,a story that the author would like to tell about sometime in the future when the opportunity presents itself.

About the time General Horace Capron was preparing to leave Japan,

In May 1,1879,Minister Iwakura was found to be suffering from cancer of the stomach. While seeking relaxa from his ailment at the sea-shore resort of the Atami-natural-hot-spring,he wrote his most celebrated essay on the Spirit of National Diplomacy,through which at the suggestion of Count Okki,the author built the "Sho-mo-sha" (Bureau of Information on International Affairs)to which he devoted all his life. Certainly,Prince Iwakura had deeply participated in the work of the Kaitakushi,and was one of the best Japanese friends of General Capron. Without these two and Count Kuroda the exploitation of Hokkaido might never have been brought undertaken.

On July 5,1880,His Majesty the Emperor Meiji graciously visited the Prince Iwakura on his dying bed,and a similar Imperial visit was made by H. M. the Empress on the 12th. His Majesty repeated call on the 19th,because the faithful statesman had conducted such a noble deed at the time of the Great Restoration,and also the establishment of Parliament. Prince Tomomi Iwakura calmly expired on the cool morning of the following day.

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